INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 260 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

INDIA GOVT.'S TERMS FOR 'SANCTIONS'

Brisk Massing Of Troops At Gorahei

Italians Follow Up Shillave Victory

Abyssinians Ordered To Hold Town At All Costs

(Through Reuter's Agency)

ROME, Oct. 31.

Following the capture of the Shillave Fort the Italian Irregular troops are rapidly advancing on Gorahei according to the reports from Mogadiscio.

A big battle is expected when the troops reach Gorahei as the Abyssinians have been ordered to hold the town at all costs.

It is reported that the Italian force after a forced march, rushed to the fort with fixed bayonets and routed the Abyssinians who fled leaving many rifles and prisoners.

THE TREK TO DESSIE

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 31.

Official quarters claim to have received information that the Italians are planning a smashing offensive from the north of Mount Moussaali across the Danakil desert towards Dessie. Aeroplanes, infantry and cavalry are expected to co-operate in the new big putsch.

Meanwhile with the approaching departure of the Emperor for Dessie an enormous trek has started to Dessie. Roads are thronged by tribesmen marching in small groups under their leaders. Thousands of women, some carrying bedsteads and others children have started, followed by warriors. Majority of the members of the Abyssinian Cabinet are also proceeding to the warzone leaving the portfolios in charge of minor officials.

NEXT STEP IN "SANCTIONS"

GENEVA, Oct. 31.

Capt. Eden arrived and immediately participated in the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen whose task is to consider the next step in "sanctions" which they will be present to the Co-ordinating Committee this afternoon.

The report is expected to recommend the application of "sanctions" Three and Four namely, the ban on exports from Italy and imports of key products into Italy. The general feeling in Geneva is that there can be no question of delay in enforcing "sanctions" so long as hostilities continue.

Very great importance is attached to the presence of Sir Samuel Hoare, M. Laval and Baron Aloisi to-morrow. It is felt, their presence indicates that settlement may be nearer than is generally imagined and it is hoped that personal interviews between them may lead to it.

British circles however are less optimistic. It is emphasised that the exchanges of views hitherto have been merely of a preliminary nature.

FIFTY STATES FALL IN LINE

To Apply Arms Embargo Against Italy

GENEVA, Oct. 31.

The Co-ordination Committee reassembled and received the report that 50 states agreed to the proposal for application of the Arms Embargo against Italy. 47 assented to the proposal of dealing with the financial credits ban, and 46 for prohibition of the Italian exports.

The Committee decided not to meet again until the Committee of Eighteen has decided the date for the application of the "sanctions".

DRUMMOND'S FIRM STAND

LONDON, October 31.

It is learned that Sir Eric Drummond took a firm attitude in his talk with Sgr. Mussolini on Oct. 29 when he reiterated that Britain had no quarrel with Italy but simply stood for the fulfilment of the League obligations. Nevertheless, press attacks continued. The withdrawal of troops from Libya is welcomed by the British Government but he pointed out that Italy still had excess of troops in Libya over her normal requirements and he re-emphasised, until general improvement in the Anglo-Italian situation took place, there could be no reduction of British forces in the Mediterranean.

DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES WITH ITALY

RUGBY, Oct. 30.

Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval are expected to reach Geneva on Friday and it is generally anticipated that a statement will be made at some stage during meetings on the subject of recent diplomatic exchanges which have been taking place with the object of discovering a possible basis for a settlement within the framework of the Covenant and acceptable to the two parties to the dispute.—B.O.W.

No Reprisals Against Foreign Students

ROME, Oct. 31.

The Vatican has given assurances to Catholic Bishops and religious orders throughout the world that they need have no anxiety regarding the welfare of foreign students in Rome in the event of application of sanctions and the Italian authorities have informed the Vatican that no reprisals would be taken against foreign students.

HINDI FOR ALL INDIA

Yajnik Founds Hindustani Sahitya Sangh Assn. At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 30.

A Hindustani Sahitya Sangh Association for the propagation of Hindi in the city and Gujarat was founded by Mr. Indulal Yajnik at a public meeting held this evening, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding.

The Association will make an intensive propaganda for the spread of Hindi by lectures, dialogues, etc. The organization will be a non-political one.

Sardar Patel in the course of his speech emphasised the necessity of using Hindi in every walk of life. There was no country in the world so unfortunate as India, which used a foreign tongue among its people. If they wanted to penetrate in the hearts of the masses and understand them and redress their grievances they could do so only by use of Hindi. If they had infatuation for foreign tongue how could they achieve their goal to learn to die for their country.

Sardar Patel was sure that if in the Congress Hindi was used invariably the powers of Congress would be enhanced a hundredfold. He appeals to every Indian to learn Hindi.

At the conclusion, a message from Gandhiji was read wishing the Association every success.—United Press.

BRITISH NAVAL CONTRACTS

RUGBY, Oct. 31.

The Admiralty has decided subject to the settlement of certain points of detail to give the contract for the construction of the flotilla leader and the destroyers of the 1935 programme to the following firms: Flotilla leader to Messrs. Cammel L. Lairo, Birkenhead. Two destroyers each to John Brown, Clydebank, Hawthorn Leslie and Company, Hebburn-on-Tyne, Samuel White and Company, Cowes, Isle of Wight, and Yarrow and Company, Glasgow.

These contracts will dispose of all destroyers provided for in the 1935 programme. To complete the programme, orders have still to be placed for three submarines, one submarine depot ship, three mine-sweeping and one convoy sloop, one surveying ship and seven small craft. All vessels to be constructed are for usual maintenance purposes of the fleet and are not part of any re-building scheme. All ships of the 1934 construction programme are at present on the docks and some of the smaller vessels will soon be ready for launching.—B.O.W.

"Down With England"

ROME, Oct. 31.

Two-hundred students wearing the Fascist Uniform demonstrated outside the British Consulate at lunch time with the banner inscribed "down with England" singing patriotic songs but were finally dispersed by the police.—Reuter.

The Italians are preparing for a big putsch near Danakil.

AMBEDKAR FOR HINDU SABHA PRESIDENTSHIP?

POONA, Oct. 31.

The "United Press" understands that Dr. Ambedkar's name is being considered for the presidentship of the ensuing Hindu Mahasabha session to be held here during Christmas.—

QUASHED WINS JOCKEY CLUB CUP

Alcazar And Enfield Come Second And Third

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Jockey Club Cup race run at New Market over a distance of two miles, two furlongs resulted as follows:—

QUASHED	 1
ALCAZAR	 2
ENFIELD	 3

Three ran. The race was won by a length. Three lengths separated the second and third.

The following are starting prices:—5|4 Quashed; 13|8 Alcazar; 7|2 Enfield.

Japan Accepts Naval Conference Invitation

RUGBY, Oct. 30.

The reply of the Japanese Government has now been received. The Japanese Government accepts the invitation.

Two French naval experts have arrived in London for preliminary discussions with the Admiralty regarding the conference. Advantage may be taken of their presence of exchange of views on technical details arising from a recent agreement between the French and British Governments on their interpretation of para 3 of Art. XVI of the League.—B. O. W.

Role In Mutual Assistance

GENEVA, Oct. 31.

The Government of India have informed the League that they support Sanction Five (mutual assistance) in principle but the extent to which they will be able to give effect to it must necessarily depend on the extent to which other countries will be willing and able to take similar action in respect of India's trade, particularly in absorbing India's raw material which otherwise would

MALAVIYA SEES U. P. GOVERNOR

But Refuses To Disclose Nature Of Interview

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya broke his journey here 'en route' to Benares from Mussoorie this morning and interviewed Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces. The interview lasted for one and a half hours. (Later, Panditji addressed a crowded meeting of the students of the Lucknow Universitity.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Pandit Malaviya refused to disclose the nature of the interview with the Governor. As regards his telegram to Dr. Ambedkar requesting the latter to see himself and Mahatma Gandhi prior to deciding to change the religion, Panditji said that he had received no reply so far from Dr. Ambedkar who, he strongly hoped, would give due consideration to his request.

Panditji looked much improved in health, and cheerful after his rest in Mussoorie. He left for Benares this afternoon.—United Press.

WORKERS BURST WITH TEARS OF JOY

Prospect Of Employment Sequel To Steel Combine

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Many unemployed burst with tears of joy when it became known that negotiations were practically completed whereby the steel firm of Messrs. Richard Thomas & Co. acquires the E.B.B.W. Vale Steel Works and intends to immediately recondition and reopen at a total cost of £2,500,000.

The E.B.B.W. Vale Works formerly employed 10,000 men. The works were closed for the past six years and thousands of workers saw no future but life on dole.—Reuter's Special.

Fortifications On River Bank

ASMARA, Oct. 31.

The Italians in order to prevent the outflanking movement to the extreme right have lined the Setit river with pill-boxes wherefrom machineguns can sweep the river.

Adopting similar precautions on the leftwing, they construct a strong line of small forts at the strategic points along the watershed there to prevent a flank attack from the direction of Danakil.

States Whose Replies Have Not Yet Been Received

RUGBY, Oct. 31.

The States, which had not replied by last evening, are Albania, Australia, Bolivia, the Dominican Repuolic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Salvador.

The report says that a majority of the replies suggested that the date for the applications of Sanctions should be either a date to be agreed upon by the Co-ordinating Committee on November 15.

The Co-ordinating Committee will meet this evening.—B.O.W.

SYLVAIN LEVI DEAD

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Oct. 31.

Death has occurred of Prof. Sylvain Levi.

(Prof. Sylvain Levi, the famous French savant, visited India and Japan in 1897-8 on a scientific mission and travelled through Indo-China, Korea, Siberia and Russia. He was invited by Dr. Tagore to visit Shantiniketan and deliver lectures there.

His works on Oriental subjects include: Nepal; Indian Theatre; A Work on Brahmans, etc.)

Sensational Sequel To Screen Agitation

Parsi Directors Resign 'En-Bloc'

Setalvad Explains What Happened At Board Meeting

The decision of a majority on the Board of Directors of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., "not to commit the company to any undertaking" that Parsi girls would not be employed for the purposes of the screen by the Company, had a sequel in the resignation of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna and Mr. F. H. Sidhwa from the Board.

This is stated to be an off-shoot of the agitation carried on against Parsi girls going on the stage or the screen, and notably against the film, "Jawani-ki-Hawa" in which a Parsi lady appears.

On Tuesday evening, the full Board of Directors met with Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Chairman of the Board, in the chair, when the question was discussed.

Sir Pheroze C. Sethna's resolution was rejected and the three Directors resigned. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Mr. C. B. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas Morarji and Sir Richard Temple voted against the resolution.

Sir Chimanlal has issued the following statement to the Press:

DOMESTIC QUESTION.

"As what happens at a meeting of the Board of Directors of a Company is considered to be a matter of domestic concern, no publicity was given by any one concerned about what happened at the Board meeting of The Bombay Talkies held on the 29th instant. However, as grossly incorrect statements about the matter have appeared in one of the daily papers, I beg to state the correct facts.

"It is absolutely untrue as alleged that the Managing Director or anybody else refused to furnish the information regarding the financial success of the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa," or that such refusal was the cause of resignations of some of the Directors.

"In fact the first thing that was put before the meeting was the report of the Managing Agents regarding the financial results of "Jawani-ki-Hawa" which was very satisfactory.

"There is no Managing Director in the Company.

"It is also incorrect that the Directors' meeting was a stormy one. There was difference of opinion but the matter was discussed with dignity and calmness. The point at issue was, as brought forward by Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Sidhwa, that the Company should undertake not to employ any Parsi ladies as actresses in their subsequent films.

WHY DIRECTORS RESIGNED.

"The majority of the Directors decided against committing the Company to any such undertaking. The three Directors above-mentioned taking the view that they could not continue to be Directors of the Company unless such undertaking was given, resigned from the Board.

SETHNA'S STATEMENT.

Sir Phiroze Sethna issued the following statement on Thursday night:—

"With reference to the announcement in a morning paper to-day that three of the Parsi Directors of the Bombay Talkies had resigned their seats on the Board of the Company, I have had so many enquiries and I feel it necessary to make a statement to the Press. When the controversy was started whether Parsi girls should go on the stage and the screen or not, I had made it clear that no amount of coercion or compulsion would prevent them if they were so minded. I hold the same view to-day, but I repeat what I said then that persuasion would be a better course to adopt and it would be advisable to point out the disadvantages of joining a cinema company unless one was absolutely certain of its respectability as is the case in regard to the Bombay Talkies.

SEQUEL TO ASSURANCE.

When a deputation from the Federal Council waited on the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet I told them that for various reasons it was not possible to "retake" portions of the film in which the Parsi lady appeared. Sir Cowasji Jehangir was not in Bombay on that date but on behalf of my co-Director Mr. F. H. Sidhwa and myself I gave the deputation an assurance that on the return of the Chairman, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, from Europe, I would prevail upon him to put it to the Board to give an undertaking that the Parsi girl who appears in "Jawani-ki-Hawa" or for the matter of that any other Parsi girl or girls would not be engaged by the Bombay Talkies in any of their future productions.

This resolution was discussed at the Board meeting three weeks back, but consideration was postponed. It was taken up again and voted upon on the 29th October. My resolution was supported by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. F. H. Sidhwa, all the other directors present voting against it. We three had warned the Board at the previous meeting that if our request were not complied with we would be forced to resign and we did so at the meeting on Tuesday last.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. F. H. Sidhwa have both seen this statement and they entirely agree with what I have said. Sir Cowasji Jehangir however is issuing a separate statement dealing particularly with the question of "re-takes."

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Court Clerk and a General Clerk in Attorneys Office. Apply stating qualifications and terms: Box 5064, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted capable and energetic inspectors and organising agents for established Indian Insurance Company now contemplating transacting life assurance. Remuneration by salary and commission. Apply Box 2003, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Clerks for branches on Rs. 30|- P.M. Apply remitting Rs. 1|8 for bond to the Managing Director, the Public Capital Assurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. (5031)

Wanted—A trained Nurse and a Trained graduate lady teacher for High School and Intermediate College. Please apply with testimonials mentioning the Subjects and the Minimum Salary. Secretary, Seva Sadan, 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi. (5022).

Wanted: A capable, intelligent, experienced and honest man to work as Dewan in an Indian State in Gujarat. Services will be probationary for a year. Stating minimum pay, age and nationality. Apply with testimonials and qualifications, if any, to Box No. 1976, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Dyeing Bleaching Master over 25 years experience highest credentials from European Mills seeks a change—can organize a new bleaching dyeing and finishing department. Latest machinery & processes. Apply Box No. 5051, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to dispose of Raffle Coupons. Apply Rev. A. F. Lopes, Nova Goa. (5065).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

63. RADIO EQUIPMENT.

Radio For Sale—Radio Gramophone Cabinet, super-heat, 5 Valve, "His Master Voice" make. Used short time. For Sale Rs. 350. Owner settling up-country. Please communicate to Box No. 5066, "Bombay Chronicle".

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Persons sending us their birth date and time, or failing that the time of writing a letter, their palm impression of the right hand, will be supplied with a general view of their future happiness or sorrow and proper advice will be given to avert misfortune. Fees, Rs. 2. P. Vyas, Predict Astrologer and Palmist, Kathlal, via Nadiad, (India). (5063).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Valuable properties at Tardeo, Lamington Road, DeLisle Road, Dongri Street, Mahim, Fort and Poona (Bund Garden Road). Apply Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Churchgate Street. (1991).

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs. 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Substantial Party with fourteen years' experience in property line, undertakes rent-collection on commission or contract. Ample security, economical management, satisfaction assured. Kassim, Post Box 575, Bombay. (5054).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

OM!

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ.
(Regd. Under Act XXI of 1860).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL BODY MEETING of the Members of the Asthika Samaj will be held at the Samaj Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, on SUNDAY, the 10th November, 1935, at 9 A.M. (S.T.).

AGENDA.

To consider the correspondence which has passed between Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for Mr. V.S. Venkiteswara Iyer and Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys of the Samaj and to take such action thereon as the Meeting may resolve upon.

By Order of the Committee,
A. S. KRISHNA IYER,
C. V. SUBRAMANIA IYER,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Matunga: 30th Oct. 1935. 2016.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2013 of 1932.

JAMNABAI, wife of Ladhoobhai Jesang and Anr. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHIMJI JETHABHAI. Defendant

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for sale, dated 19th April, 1934 and Judge's Order dated 21st June, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday 7th November, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Property situate on the East side of Jambli Moholla or Bapu Khote Street, admeasuring 99 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3248 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1935.

G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.

2010

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI TAPU alias GULAB, wife of Vithalji Mulji, residing at the time of her death at Khilawad in Kathiawar. .... Deceased.

VITHALJI MULJI, of Khilawad in Kathiawar Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 26th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 12th day of October 1935.
Messrs DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners Attorneys.

(2015).

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 96 CASES OF ORANGES, GRAPES LEMONS, ETC.

By order of Messrs Crawford Bailey and Co., Attorneys for Messrs Tomango Lt., Durban, South Africa and on account and risk of Customer Messrs CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY the 5th November, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at City Ice Supplying Co., Storage at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort:

35 cases Oranges.
35 cases Grapes.
2 cases Lemons.
6 cases Cabbage
18 cases Beetroot—Lettuce, Gooseberries, Currants, and Tomatoes.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO., (JEWELLERS), INSOLVENTS, LATELY CARRYING ON BUSINESS, AT MUMBADEVI, JHAVERI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

By the order of the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Raichand Motichand and Co., (Jewellers), the Insolvents, abovenamed, Messrs Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay will receive SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of the Goodwill of Messrs Raichand Motichand & Co., (Jewellers), and their stock-in-trade consisting of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery show cases, Furniture, Safes, Scales, Implements, Dies lying in their shop, at 185-187 Mumbadevi, Jhaveri Bazaar, Bombay, as per list which is open for inspection at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Tenders shall be delivered to Messrs. Crawford & Co., not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on TUESDAY, 5th November, 1935.

Tenders will be opened in the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 7th day of November, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The sale will be subject to reserve price. The particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs Crawford and Co.

Each tender shall be in the form attached to the said Particulars and conditions of sale and shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000 in cash.

The goods advertised for sale will be on view, at the said shop on THURSDAY, 31st October, and FRIDAY, 1st November, 1935, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.).

For further particulars, apply to—

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 897 of 1935 (Abboobakar vs. Ismail), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 1st November, 1935, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Ornaments such as diamond nose-ring, and ear-ring, gold chain, with diamond studded buttons, silver ring, gold rings, watch, button, gold chain, nose-rings, etc.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

ZANANA SHOW
To-day at 1-30 p.m.
RANJIT'S Super Social

BARRISTER'S WIFE

Featuring:—GOHAR
NOVELTY TALKIES
Grant Road

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

On Sunday Morning Show at 10-30 a.m.

When a comedy drama of Wheeler and Wolsey in

HIP - HIP - HOORAY

will be shown along with 4 reels comedy cuts.

THUNDERSTORMS ARE EXPECTED IN W. DECCAN

POONA, Oct. 31

Fairly widespread thunderstorm and rain occurred from the west central provinces and east Gujarat to east Punjab and in west Deccan, and Tenasserim, while a few falls are also reported from Malabar and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Trivandrum 2, Victoria Point and Neemuch 1½ each and Bombay 1.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will decrease in east Punjab, west Central India, West Central provinces and will occur locally in west Deccan, Tenasserim and increase in southeast Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.024 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.3 degrees (2.7 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.2 degrees (1.7 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-10-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SOLID FOUNDATION OF COMMODITY MARKETS

The following is the Schwabach commodity review;—

As we wrote in our last issue "Daily News of the Italian-Abyssinian War and the actions of the League of Nations (if any) and the general European political situation will, no doubt, influence markets" this view continues correct. We cannot claim any secret information and the Commodity Markets in U.S.A. may fluctuate smartly on European news. We do not expect that any News is likely to have any lasting depressing effect on U.S. Commodity markets and any weakness should provide a good opportunity for purchases.

We know that Commodity prices in U.S.A. are mostly somewhat higher than those of a year ago, bnt the rise is really very small and does not in our opinion nearly offset the vastly improved statistical position in almost every commodity.

We have for a long period drawn our friends attention to the chances of increasing world consumption and continue to believe that world consumption of all commodities will continue to expand and the future strength of the U.S. Commodity Markets will have the solid foundation of excess of demand over supply.

STATE OF DEMAND.

Price does not stop consumption. If world demand is forthcoming there is nothing in present prices to prevent further advances.

We have all got used to low values and depression that we may have forgotten that in January 1926 Middling Spot Cotton in New Orleans averaged 20.51 cents per lb., Rubber averaged 84 cents per lb. for plantation Ribbed smoked sheets in New York. Silk in New York was 7 dollars per lb. No. 2 Red Winter Wheat in Chicago was 1.87½ dollars per bushel and in April 1920 duty paid sugar in New York averaged 18.56 cents per lb. and in the same month No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat in Minneapolis averaged 3.01 dollars per bushel.

ECONOMIC PRICES.

We are not wishing to forecast the return of any such prices but give them just to remind our friends what prices have been touched for commodities in time of peace when world demand after a period of war, did need to repair shortage. From dire necessity, nobody has overbought for some years and the potential demand for commodities is now enormous if only circumstances will allow the world's populations to absorb production at economic prices. Government spendings are already proving effective in circulating money and improving trade The present foundation of most commodity prices seems to rest on solid base as there seems nothing in the supply and demand situation to suggest and big decline in values being possible.

The Twelfth Convocation of the Nagpur University for conferring degrees will be held on 7th December 1935 when Mr. M. R. Jayakar of Bombay will address the Convocation. There will thus be only one convocation this year instead of two as was rumoured.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Saugor, Captain R. G. Butler, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from London via Port Said.

S. S. Tango Maru, Captain T. Takuchi, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, arrived from Yokohama via Colombo.

S. S. Jalapalaka, Captain J. B. Griffith, Agents Scindia Steam N. Co., arrived from Rangoon via Colombo.

S. S. Ranchi, Captain C. E. Short, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from London via Aden.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. City of Canterbury Captain H. Percival, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., sailed for Liverpool via Port Said.

S. S. Holland Maru, Captain Z. Wakabayashi, Agents O. S. Kaisha, sailed for Karachi.

S. S. Ranchi, Captain C. E. Short, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S. S. Varela, Captain E. H. Brady, Agens Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING.

S. S Vasna for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S. S. Baroda for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S. S. Chitral for Europe Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 31.

1 Toyama Maru, 4,386, Japan, 2-11 N Y Kaisha.
2 Indira 4,077, Genoa, 1-11 L. Tristino.
5 Holland Maru, 4268, Karachi, 1-11, O S Kaisha.
6 Saugor 3936, Karachi, N F, M M and Co.
9 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan 11-11, N Y Kaisha.
11 California 9930, U Kingdom 31-10, Grahams T Co.
(14) Sonnenfels, 5299, Bremen 2-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
(15) Amberton, 3245, U S A 6-11. Ralli Bros.
16 Clan Ronald, 3379, Bhavnagar 4-11 J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Muroran Maru, 3251, Basra, 31-10, N Y Kaisha.
4 Varela, 1926, Busra, 31-10, M M and Co.
7 Garmula 3234 N F, 1-11, M M and Co.
9 Nurjahan, 3379, Calcutta, 3-11, T. Morrison and Co.
12-13 Subadar, 3397 Karachi, 31-10 T Morrison & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Sirsa, 3387, Calcutta, 2-11, M M and Co.
C/R Golden Gate 2950, Rangoon, 1-11, Scindia S N Co.
D/E Jalarajan, 3148, Karachi 31-10 Scindia S N Co.
F Islami 3617 Red Sea Port 31-10 T Morrison & Co.
G Lalita, 283, M'Coast, 31-10, Malabar Steamship Co.
N Jalavihar 3381, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
P Irrawadi, 634 M'Coast, 31-10, B S N. Co.
Q Cambay Prince 249, N F, N F E Tarmahomed and Bros.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM.

Maloja 7-11, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 14-11, P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 10-11, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 21-11, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 28-11, P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 8-11 M M and Co.

FROM GENOA

Victoria, 7-11, L Triestino.
Sembilian 1-11, Turner Morrison & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris 4-11, K. Nixon and Co.
Tuscania 6-11, Graham's T. Co.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Chitral 1-11, P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 6-11, M M & Co.
Mayebashi Maru 15-11 N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru 9-11, O S Kaisha.
Himalaya Maru 18-11 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 25-11 N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru 29-11 N Y Kaisha
Italy Maru 26-11 N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru 24-11 O S Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Evansville 4-11 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 14-11 F F Campbell and Co.
President Polk 28-11 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Mobile 25-11 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 4-11 M M and Co.
Garada 6-11 M M and Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Baroda 31-10 M M & Co.
Vasna 2-11 M M & Co.
Bandra 7-11, M M & Co.
Varsova 9-11, M M & Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Jalaveera 5-11, Scindia S N Co.
Hadiotis 5-11, Scindia S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea, 2-11, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 2-11 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 9-11 P & O S N Co.
Cathay 16-11 P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 23-11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S. S. Muroran Maru	29/10/35
S S Ormara	29/10/35
S. S. Varela	29/10/35
S. S. C/o. Johannesburg	29/10/35
S. S. Serbino,	29/10/35
S. S. India	29/10/35
S. S. Subadar	30/10/35
S S Jalarajan	31/10/35
S. S. Saraswati	31/10/35

EXPORTS.

S. S. Sonnenfels for Ghent:—495 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, B Harakchand & Co; 250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw. Volkart Bros; 1000 pkts Gr Oil Cakes, H Valemohamad Omerbhoy; 13 pkgs metal scrap, D M Mehta and Bros; 35 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—70 bales Hemp, M Nissim.

For Bremen:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—34 bags gum, N Mulji & Co.

For Gdynia:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—10 bags Henna Leaves, D Abraham & Sons.

S. S. Pres Van Buren for Genoa:—330 bales cotton. K Devchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—220 bags Turmeric, Ali A Kazeen; 330 bales cotton A H Deab.

For New York:—14 bales skins, D. Abraham and Co; 280 bags gum, B Jaffer and Co.

For Alexandretta:—33 bales cotton yarn, H H Deah.

For Beyrouth:—12 bales cotton yarn, A H Deah.

For Jaffa:—50 bales cotton, N Khubchand.

S S Ambarton for St. Vincent:—33,517 bags Flaxseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, N Fatehally & Co; 471 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co; 200 tons old Iron Scrap, C Manilal Ltd; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha;

S S Alipore for Kobe:—823 bales cotton raw, Madhavni & Co.

S S Tayama Maru, for Kobe:—331 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, K Shivji & Co; 211 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 166 bales cotton raw, C Jethalal and Co; 50 bales cotton raw, The Swastick Gn Tr Co; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 12 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram Co.

For Yokahama:—50 bales cotton raw. G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Csaka:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Clan Macvicar, Agents I F & Co, from Liverpool:—458 cases cotton P goods, 903 bdles steel Sheets, 108 cases cotton yarn, 140 cases H'ware, 57 bags broken tiles, 36 pces C I Cisterns, 271 bdles weights, 600 bdles steel spring, 73 cases machinery, 25 cases K Salt, 15 cases F Bricks, 468 pkgs wagons parts, 144 Loose St P Angles, 120 cases Beer, 21 cases Biscuits, 20 cases Grape Fruits, 625 bags Railway material, 25 cases Tiles, 478 D/s Lub Oil, 25 cases oil Engine, 100 kegs Lub Grease, 366 bdles Steel wire, 100 tins Pitch, 1500 bags Bicarb Soda, 339 cases Lug Chlorine, 247 bags old newspapers, 800 Loose Cement Pipes, 180 casks China Clay, 298 bdles Steel Circles, 200 bdles steel meddles, 500 bags Steel Keys, 100 bdles G C Sheets, 22 cases Elect Lamps,

From Glasgow:—148 cases cotton goods, 44 bales paper, 449 cases whisky, 200 bdles Expended Metal, 560 cases Beer, 33 cases Annic Acid, 1290 cases Acid Jars, 8000 bdles F Bricks, 100 bales old newspapers, 219 cases Steel Tubes, 219 cases Hammar, 495 bdles Tubes, 350 pces C I Cisterns.

S S Kenya, Agent M M & Co, from Durban:—72 cases oranges, 20 cases butters, 25 cases grapes.

From D'Salaam:—330 bags gum, 2076 bales cotton, 35 bdles ivory.

From L'Marquis:—27 bags Kashew nuts.

From Beira:—26,750 bags sugar, 12 cases Lemons, 49 cases oranges, 925 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—2052 bags cloves, 12 cases ivory.

From Mombassa:—3326 bags potatoes.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

INDIA'S MARATHON OF THE AIR

The Aero Club of India and Burma has issued an announcement about the conditions of the race for the challenge trophy presented by the Viceroy of India. The race will be flown on 14th and 15th February 1936 over the following course:—Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Delhi.

The total distance is 1,485 miles, which will be flown in two days with the overnight stop at Bombay. Thanks to the courtesy of the Army authorities, permission to use the Army landing ground at Ahmedabad has been granted.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon have kindly consented to present their trophy and the other prizes at the civil aerodrome, New Delhi, on the evening of the 15th February. The trustees of the Irwin Flying Club have donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 (£750) to the prize fund, which now amounts to Rs. 12,000 (£900). The prizes will be distributed as follows:—

1. The Viceroy's Trophy and a prize of Rs. 7,000 (£525).
2. Rupees 3,000 (£225).
3. Special prize of Rs 2,000 (£150) to be given to the first "A" licence pilot to finish who has been wholly trained in India.

Besides the Viceroy's Trophy, a number of other valuable cups and trophies will be presented, and the Aero Club hopes that the money available for prizes will be still further augmented. The race is open to British subjects or residents in India, and the aircraft must be of British manufacture and registered in the British Empire. Full details of the rules and conditions governing the race will be issued later.

TOKYO TAXI CENSUS

An inspection of taxi cars was recently made when it was found that there are 11,580 of these convenient means of communication in Tokyo. Of the total 6,000 were examined, and Fords lead all the others. There are 2,546 cars of this make on the run in the city.

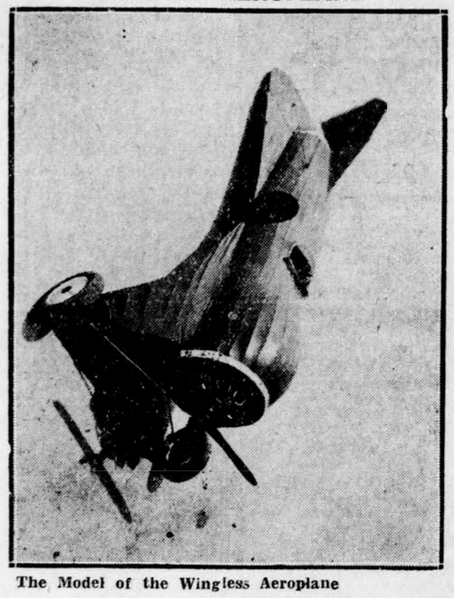
Next in popularity comes the Chevrolet with 1,561 cars, and Dodge follows with 355. Last on the list is Plymouth with 214 cars.

Many different makes, however, are used, as many as 53,—but American cars are in the majority.

U. S. A. Air Charts

The task of scanning the entire United States from the air, to make certain that charts for airmen correspond with what the airmen actually will see when he flies over the territory represented, has been completed. This flight checking operation was undertaken in connection with the series of eighty-seven sectional aeronautical charts which are being published for airmen by the bureau. The charts are compiled and printed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

WINGLESS AEROPLANE



The Model of the Wingless Aeroplane

Yoshida the Inventor

A Japanese Invention

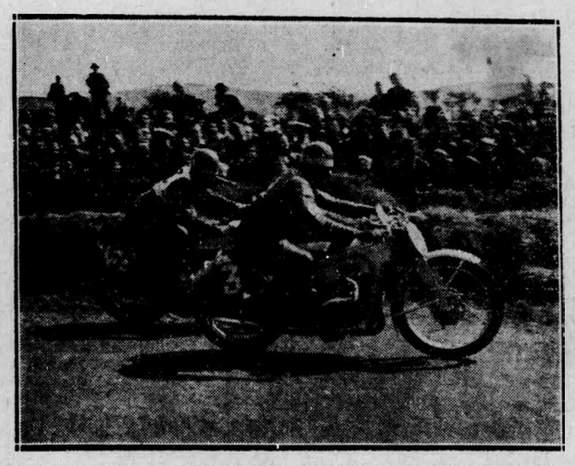
An unknown Japanese inventor has invented a wingless aeroplane which would bring about a revolution in aviation. He gave a demonstration recently with a model of the aeroplane (seen in the picture) and the test was a great success.

The details of the construction of the wingless 'plane have not been revealed in accordance with an order of the Japanese War Office.

It is claimed that when completed the wingless 'plane would be able to fly at an incredible speed, faster than any other air engine in the world.

Above is Mr. S. Yeshida, the inventor of this marvel:.

THRILLING MOTOR RACE AT BELFAST



ONLY 50,000 Motor Vehicles IN CHINA

And Half Of Them Are In One Place, Shanghai

There are at present about 84,800 kilometers of highways in China, over which a total of about 50,000 motor vehicles are travelling, according to figures released by the Bureau of Public Roads of the National Economic Council.

According to investigation, most of the motor vehicles are running in municipalities and business centres rather than in the rural districts in various provinces. About 50 per cent of China's total number of motor vehicles are in Shanghai, the largest port of the country. Hongkong, Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Hangchow, Canton, and Tsingtao have each between 2,000 and 4,000 motor vehicles.

MOTOR BUSES

The number of buses in China is only about 20 per cent of her total of motor vehicles. By comparison Kwangtung has the largest number of buses, which is about 4,000 Shantung ranks second with about 2,000. Hopei, Kirin, Liaoning Heilungkiang, and Mongolia have each about 1,700, Chekiang, Fukien, and Kiangsi, each about 800 and Kiangsi, Szechwan, Kwangsi, Jehol and Hunan, each about 500. All other provinces have each only about 100 or even less.

According to statistics compiled by the Bureau for the year 1934, there is one motor vehicle (irrespective of description) to an average of 15 kilometers of highways. Or more specifically, there is one automobile to an average of 25 kilometers, one bus to an average of 60 kilometers, and one truck to an average of 90 kilometers, and one motor cycle to an average of 250 kilometers.

AIR TRAFFIC INCREASES

Traffic-figures for the first three months of 1935 show considerable increases compared to the corresponding period of last year. The actual figures are as follows:

	Jan.-March 1934.
Passenger ton miles	367,038
Freight ton miles	87,811
Mail ton miles	135,056
Passenger miles	3,830,609
	Jan.-March 1935.
Passenger ton miles	564,835
Freight ton miles	127,213
Mails ton miles	269,425
Passenger miles	5,884,234

These figures show not only the increases in European traffic but also the effect of the duplication of the Empire services between London and Calcutta and London and Johannesburg which came into operation in January of this year.

The traffic figures for the month of May also showed an increase in traffic on the Empire routes. An increase of just over 70 per cent. in the number of Empire passengers in and out of London was recorded during May this year compared with May of 1934, and the mail increase for the same periods in and out of London was 60 per cent. On the India and Eastern route the increase of passenger traffic in both directions for the same period was in the neighbourhood of 100 per cent. and the mail loads increased by over 60 per cent.

AUTOGIRO TO FIND GOLD

Having formed a company to prospect for gold in Central and north Australia, Mr. Smith Roberts, a geologist and mining engineer intends to do it as scientifically as possible. He will use autogiros for the first time in gold-mining history. He is convinced that fast landing and take-off aeroplanes are useless, as the most likely spots for the occurrence of gold are inaccessible to anything except in an aeroplane, that can land vertically.

WHEN THE CAR MISBEHAVES.—II

First Aid For Broken Spring-Leaves

The Story Of An Overloaded "Baby", And Its Moral

By Syed Majid Alj Babban.

A motorist must not put his car to rough usage. Thrusting a dozen or so of friends and relatives in a four-seater body is more than a stunt performance. It invites severe damage in the near future. In overloading, the car's springs give way, greater strain is laid upon the engine, on transmission and on differential gears; there is costly wear and tear of tyres, and such stress on axles. Without care and attention, the car will soon require thorough overhauling, meaning an unnecessary and avoidable cost.

It was on a hot summer day. The spell was broken by a heavy down-pour of rain. Next evening the sky cleared. To enjoy the cool fresh air I was sitting alone reading on an easy chair near the lawn when I heard an Austin horn outside the compound. Soon there appeared at the gate George, Derrik, Desouza with Dara at the wheel. Seeing me they invited me to accompany them. I occupied the part of a seat for the car was already full. We visited all the lakes outside city walls but this took much of our time, for the roads were all washed up with water and bridges were upset. On the way to Talabs the roads were better and the "baby" was speeding along at a good speed. Then Derrik said: "The 'baby' runs smooth as a 'plane floating engineless in the air." Dara on hearing this compliment was somewhat tempted to show his car driving ahead full speed at the highest throttle.

"Better to be slow than sorry," George remarked. To this DeSouza snapped out, "Shut up, never say that again." At a sudden corner we came into a small broken culvert though it was dry but it had sharp stones and hard cement. Dara hurriedly left the throttle pedal, pressed the clutch and clapped on hand and foot brakes and then we crossed the bridge. No sooner we reached the road, the left wheel fell into a deep water ditch. Dara raced the machine and the wheel came out with a crashing noise which rather alarmed us. The front right mudguard lowered and then touched the tyre. Taking to the side, Dara switched off the engine and alighted. On finding something unexpectedly wrong, he explained, "Leave the seats at once, boys, the spring has been broken. We all jumped out and gathered around said George, "Dry spring squeaks more than birds do.'" DeSouza jumped down and said, "well only two leaves have broken out of six." George suggested "Get a bullock cart, tie to it and take her straight to the repair shop." Derrik interrupted him, "I and Desouza are going home and will soon bring the A. J. S. that will draw, for it is after all a light car."

To this I said "I have got an idea if you people like to follow it."

Desouza inquired, "What's the idea, say"

"Well, Jack the wheel, and the spring will resume its normal position on a little hammering. Put one tire lever up and the other down the spring i. e. taking the spring in between the two and then tie them fast. If you haven't got the levers you can make use of the wrenches. That will work as a clamp and will not allow the spring-leaves to be opened out and we can proceed on slowly." "All cried out "Indeed a good idea"

We got the string from a Tongawalla who happened to pass and with it bound the springs tightly. When all was finished we ran to back to the seats except Dara who on satisfying himself that the repair was practical started the engine. Straight we went to the auto supply shop where we found one spring luckily which Dara purchased on the spot and ordered the mechanic to fit it at once. In half an hour it was ready and Dara turned home after dropping all of us at their respective destinations.

A REVOLUTIONARY LUBRICANT.

Gargoyle Stands All Tests

Early this year Gargoyle Mobiloil, made the new Clearosol Process of refining, was first offered to the American motoring public after a road test which proved that the claims of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company for this revolutionary lubricant—that it would last up to 25 per cent longer, was free from gum and sludge, gave little or no carbon deposit, ensured easier starting and maintained its qualities better at high temperatures, and that it reduced wear and tear on the engine to a minimum and therefore prolonged its life—were more than justified.

American manufacturers have tested out the new oil and expressed agreement to its special qualities; the American motoring public have demonstrated their appreciation by increasing their demand for Gargoyle Mobiloil by over 25 per cent.

WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT

In Great Britain the introduction of the new Clearosol Mobiloil met with as outstanding a success. The National Physical Laboratory considers it "the greatest advance since the discovery of petroleum," while Sir Herbert Austin says 'The new Mobiloil is a wonderful achievement". Indeed, every British manufacturer that has condusted an independent test on the new Mobiloil has nothing but praise for this wonderful new product. Here is a brief selection from the innumerable testimonials following severe bench and road tests of the new oil.

Humber Ltd., write, after a bench test of an equivalent of 2,000 miles running at about 43 m.p.h. with a Hillman Minx engine: "....the condition of the engine is exceedingly satisfactory, particularly as regards the small amount of carbon, and the general internal cleanliness.... there is no sign of wear".

The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., after a full load bench test of a 10 h. p. engine running at 2,000 r. p. m. for 20 hours, write: "After stripping all parts were found to be in a satisfactory condition..... no trace of sludge... only a slight trace of carbon."

The new oil also has been tested out on motor cycles, with equally good results. Among the manufacturers who have paid tribute to the fact that Clearosol Mobiloil is gum and sludge free, economical in use and lubricates an engine better than than any oil has done before are B. S. A., Triumph, Ariel, Excelsior, Matchless, Enfield, Sunbeam and Coventry Eagle.

An Effective Lubricant

What is colloidal graphite? Motoring correspondents in all parts of the world are being asked this question by their readers. The use of the material in car lubrication has become established in Great Britain, has spread thrugh Europe and is now quite well-known in India.

Colloidal graphite in oil is used for running-in new and assembled engines and for upper cylinder lubrication. It is pure graphite reduced to an extremely fine state of division so that the particles when suspended in oil are only visible under the ultramicroscope. An oil containing this colloidal graphite will pass through jets and filters with ease.

When such an oil is used in an engine a graphoid surface is formed on the working parts. This is a self-lubricating surface with unique properties which have been shown by striking experiments. For instance, an experiment was carried out at the National Physical Laboratory, London, in which a bearing was lubricated with plain oil. The oil supply was cut off and the bearing was observed to seize in thirty-six minutes. The experiment was repeated using an oil containing colloidal graphite and after the supply was cut off the bearing continued to run for twenty-seven hours without showing signs of seizure.

Not only does the graphoid surface minimize the possibility of seizure but it also encourages the spread of oil over the bearing faces of the engine.

Recent research work has confirmed the claims that colloidal graphite is the ideal lubricant for the top cylinder. It was noted that the presence of the graphoid surface reduced piston ring wear appreciably. Being highly resistant to heat at which oil would be burnt up this result might be expected of this lubricating surface. Then again, in encouraging oilspread it helps the oil to form a film quickly over the cold cylinder walls during cold starting, so reducing wear.

Companies in India marked their own proprietary brands.

Colloidal graphite is obtainable in tins at garages and filling stations. All the motorist has to do is to empty the contents of the tin into his sump, in the proportions stated, if he is using Running-in Compound. The engine will do the necessary mixing. If he uses upper cylinder lubricant this has simply to be added direct to the petrol tank in the quantities recommended by the oil company

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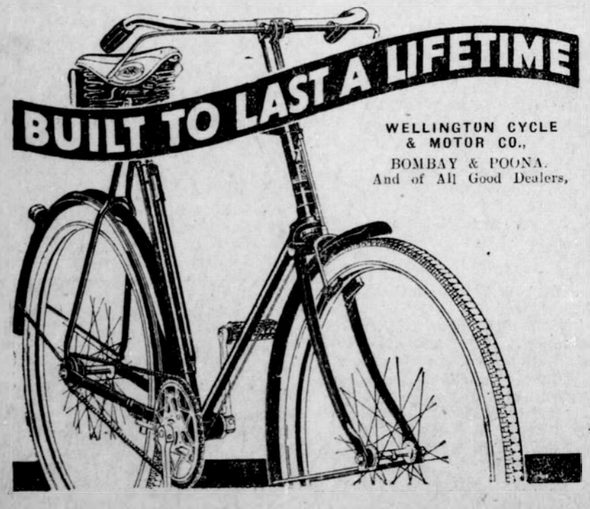
Built to last a lifetime—"*guaranteed for ever!*"



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The DHARIWAL ESTD. 1880 WOOLLEN MILLS DHARIWAL PUNJAB

AT ALL GOOD CLOTH SHOPS. 139 LRB

London Sports Letter

INDIANS AS UMPIRES IN TEST MATCHES

Will Board Of Control Consider Bombay Resolution ?

(From Our Sports Correspondent.) LONDON, Oct. 22 (By Air Mail.)

The Cesarewitch, the first of the autumn handicaps, provided an unexpected result on Wednesday, when it was won by Sir Alfred Butt's Near Relation in a thrilling finish. Princesse de Faucigny Lucinge's Nightcap III. was second, and Captain Lionel Montagu's Hoplite third. Near Relation, who carried second colours, a red distinguishing cap, was a 22 to 1 chance. Nightcap III. started at 25 to 1 and Hoplite at 100 to 7.

Sir Alfred Butt ran two in the race, the other being Lucky Patch who was the better backed at 9 to 1. Lucky Patch finished twelfth. There was little demonstration on the part of the onlookers, when Near Relation won. This was probably because Lucky Patch had been so much bettter backed than his stable companion. However, in more respects than one, the Cesarewitch Stakes was a little disappointing. The most popular of the early fancies, the French gelding Tommaok, came near to being withdrawn at the last minute through lameness, and on the whole, the rest of the candidates did not seem to reach a particularly high standard. That Quashed early in the race got into trouble, which might have made all the difference in the world to her winning, was perhaps the sort of thing that was always liable to happen. But it was particularly unfortunate in the case of this filly, from whom so much was expected.

SURPRISES GALORE.

In a way, the race provided a series of surprises. To begin with Woodstock did not stay the course, and the winner, Near Relation, was, not so much fancied as his stable companion Lucky Patch. Something similar occurred in the case of Sir Abe Bailey's two candidates, Shining Cloud and Doreen Jane, the latter making much the better show.

The race was in many ways similar to other corresponding events in the last few years with regard to the few runners that actually stayed the distance. Wednesday's race had nevertheless a great and thrilling finish. The French colt, Nightcap III., came out of the dip a furlong from home looking an assured winner. He was two lengths clear of near Relation, and Hoplite, who was making up ground fast, and Doreen Jane, who was beginning to fade, were the others near at hand. As they climbed the hill to the winning post, Near Relation gradually crept nearer and nearer, closing the gap at each stride until a yard from the post got his head in front. E. Smith rode in as determined a fashion as we have ever seen this stout-hearted jockey ride, and he well seconded the staunch effort of his horse. It is unusual for a Casarewitch finish to be fought out by a couple of three-year-olds, though animals of that age have a fair record among the winners. Hoplite was the only one to threaten danger to the pair in the closing stages. Harry Wragg, his jockey, rode a typical waiting race, but it never seemed to me likely to end in success. Hoplite, though travelling fast, was never going quite fast enough to beat the younger horses. Doreen Jane finished fourth after being prominent all the way; Tommy Weston certainly choose the wrong 'un when he decided to exercise his option of riding Doreen Jane or Sir Abe Bailey's other mare, Shining Cloud. I did not like the look of the latter in the paddock parade, and I liked still less her effort in the race.

UNLUCKY 13?

It was a day packed tight with drama. When the previous night it was found that Tammaok's near hind leg had filled, a veterinary surgeon was called in and the leg was under treatment all night. Early in the morning, the report gained currency that the gelding would not run, but it was decided to let him take his chance. When he entered the paddock parade the bandages had been removed, but I could detect he was feeling the effects of the injury by the way he cantered down to the post with Gordon Richards on his back. In the race itself, he ran well and at the bushes looked to hold a chance. Curiously enough, he was drawn Number 13 in the allotment of places at the start, though I do not think this supposedly unlucky omen and acted much as a deterrent to the one-time favourite's admirers.

Lawn Tennis

J. Borotra created a record by winning the covered courts singles championship at Queen's Club for the eighth time, thus beating the seven wins of E. W. Lewis, made between 1887 and 1896. In the final, he beat Nigel Sharpe, the old British Davis Cup player, with the loss of only two games. It was a surprisingly easy win for the Frenchman, who played magnificiently and, in spite of his virtual retirement from the singles game on any other surface, his game was effective as ever. Sharpe put up little opposition. His shots lacked pace, accuracy, and, it seemed, purpose, and Borotra, volleying with his inimitable skill, had a runaway win in the first set, not losing a game. He used the forecourt whenever he could get there, but Sharpe, though he lobbed well, gave the appearance of being unable to reply to his opponent's net attack. It was not until the end of the second set that Sharpe showed signs of extending Barotra at all, when some effective work at the net gave him a couple of games. Sharpe's play improved in the third set, but his improvement only served to show up the winning qualities of Borotra's game, and a love set told its own tale.

On the previous day, the Frenchman donned his beret after one game in his semi-final against David-Jones, the America, in the same championship at Queen's Club. The mere action drew a round of applause. It signified that there was opposition worthy of the Frenchman's steel to be conquered. There was service that's all. But a service faster than Vines'e, pelted in all the time not kept for emergencies. It was all Jones had, but it kept Borotra fighting as he seldom had to fight, seizing on the chance given him by an occasional attack of double-faultings to which his opponent was subject, and holding on like grim death to his own service games. There were scarcely any rallies in the match. It was a case of service-cut-service, with Borotra much the better opportunist, and he won 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3. The loss of the second set turned on a couple of easy volleys he foozled. They would have given him a 5-2 lead. The light was then falling, and Borotra was really perturbed. The next two sets were played under electric light.

This week also saw Miss Peggy Scriven regaining the ladies singles title which she won in 1932 by beating Miss E. Harvey with the loss of four games. Miss Scriven, though rather wild and inconsistent with her other strokes, was very strong on her forehand. On that side, she drove powerfully, angling her shots to the side lines and deep to the corners. Miss Harvey was very steady and sometimes forced her opponent into mistakes by varying her length and pace, but her outright winning shots were few and far between. She occasionally ventured to the net on a short ball, but her volleys were rarely decisive, and Miss Scriven, by sheer driving force on her forehand, broke through her defences, winning six successive games in the second set.

ERRATIC MISS SCRIVEN.

But Miss Peggy Scriven does not play much lawn tennis in these days, and it was marvellous win by her own Mrs. A. W. Smith by 6—2, 8—6 in her first bid to regain the championship. Miss Scriven hit very hard on Tuesday in the opening match. She did it on the forehand, and her opponent offered little resistance in the early part of the match. Later Mrs. Smith improved, and all the games she got were earned against an erratic Miss Scriven.

ALL OVER INTERVAL.

Going back to Borotra, I must say that he lives at high pressure both on and off the tennis court. He dashed away from Queen's Club directly he had set up a new titles record in the championships and stayed long enough to tell me that he would defend his title as long as he felt like doing so.

"I would still play at Wimbledon," he added, "if you introduce the ten minutes rest after the third set which we have on the Continent." However, a well-known vice-president of the L.T.A who was with us when Borotra made this "promise" said that he was against the change and did not think it would ever come about. And yet a player like H. W. Austin is definitely on the side of Borotra in this matter The diehards, who argue that lawn tennis is an athletic game which should remain a test of stamina as well as skill seem to forget that in football matches, which last no longer than a five-set match at lawn tennis, there is always a ten-minutes interval at half time.

As I watched the lawn tenn's match between the 18-year-olds of France and Great Britain, Bernard Destremau and Derek Cook at Queen's Club, I thought of the difference in the encouragement offered to embryonic talent in the two countries. Destremau is being trained and taught by the cream of the French players. On the other hand, Cook is being left to look after himself. The two British stars, Fred Perry and H. W. Austin, are seldom available as opponents to promising youngsters. They play at Wimbledon and in the Davis Cup each year, but, apart from that, they are just "glass-house" champions, on view in the lecture hall or on foreign courts. It is a pity they do not play all the year round and give the youngsters a chance to improve their game. I overheard one of the young players at Queen's Club say to a friend during the Destreamau-Cook match: "Would not it help us to have a go at Perry or Austin now and again?" He was a little wistful about it. He knew, as I know, how the French stars help those who are destined to follow them.

Football

The worst gale in living memory in north Ireland tried to wreck the Belfast soccer international on Saturday last and failed. The 22 men who defied the hurricane and stinging rain squalls will all get caps. They should also all get medals. And perhaps from the £2,100 gate it might be possible to do something for the 28,000 spectators who stood and sat and shivered in rain-soaked clothing. Such conditions we rarely remember at an international match. And the English team at Belfast did something to remove the Blackpool blot. But only something. In my view, the Irishmen had a shade the better of play, and put up a show in every way equal of their more famous opponents. However, the Englishmen got the goals this time, though Ireland should have had this game won at half-time. With rains and gale in their favour they had ample opportunities of building up a good lead in the first half, but their forwards frittered away their chances, and when nature was on England's side in the second half their defence proved far from sound.

PLAYERS DEFY GALE.

England, though disappointing, deserved their win, Aagar, Arsenal's two backs. Male and Hapgood, and Barker, the Derby centre-half-defended admirably when Ireland had the elements in their favour. They were a much sounder defence than Ireland had on duty. The English forwards were always a "sixes and sevens," and Brook, the Manchester City outside-left, was the only man who lived up to his reputation. The attack was the weakest link of England's side. Jones played a great part at centre-half for Ireland, and Doherty, of Blackpool, was the cleverest forward on the field, but England were the better balanced team. The weather was against scientific football. There was a gale from start to finish, and driving rain came in squalls. Ireland have not beaten England since 1927, when Hufton, the England goal-keeper, had a small bone in his right arm broken in the first half, and Hill the centre-half was also injured.

The All Blacks scored two tries against the Combined Services whom they beat 6—5 at Aldershot on Saturday, and both should have been prevented. The first when Mitchell ran diagonally from the wing, was an illuminating example of how not to tackle, and later Mitchell repeated this effort and only just failed to score again. Their second try—both came in the first half when they had the wind—was the result of a powerful run by Caughy, who handed off a couple of defenders with ridiculous ease. Gilbert failed with both kicks at goal. All this is not to say that the All Blacks were lucky to win again. They were not. It was a case of one team playing slightly to the poorer football than the other, though admittedly half a gale is never conducive to a spectacular game. What this match did show, however, was that even with a good supply of the ball—and Hadley certainly out-hooked Tarr—the All Blacks' attack is far from impressive.

MIDFIELD SCRAMBLES.

The match was entirely without thrills. Scrum, whistle, and long kicking predominated, and most of the play was made up of midfield scrambles. Concerted movements were practically non-existent, and kicking for touch was the first principle of both sides. The fixed idea of any man who found the ball in his hands was to get rid of it as soon as possible. Individual distinctions were few. The Services' pack played well as a whole, E. J. Unwin ran cleverly when he had a chance, which was seldom, and the long kicking of the two full-backs, C. R. Knapman, of the Navy, and G. Gilbert, stood out, but little else peeped out of the scramble. The All-Blacks had the wind behind them in the first half, and it was during that period that they scored all their points.

Consequent upon this match, the question that is being asked is "Are the New Zealanders saving themselves for the internationals?" After watching them at Aldershot with this idea at the back of my mind, I came to the conclusion that, at all events, they were not "all out" against Combined Services. They appeared to do just enough to win, but they took a chance by not piling up a bigger score, when they were playing with the wind before half-time. Perhaps they were saving themselves for their three hard matches in Wales, opening at Llanelly to-day? Nobody is going to tell me that a robust pack like that of the All-Blacks cannot scrummage better than they have been doing. A well coached school eight knows more of the rudiments of showing than they appear to do. If these giants are as listless as they look, Mr. Meredith must make some drastic changes in his training methods. There is some mystery here, and we may not solve it until the first international match is played. If, however, this team is playing up to its true form, it is the poorest that ever came to these shores from overseas. One thing is patent; they sadly lack a good place-kick. The backs are excellent in mid-field and deadly tacklers. They can smother almost any attack by their opponents. But they are not nearly thrustful enough near the line.

British Boxing

What must be the world's record for a quick knock-out was achieved by Jimmy Stewart, the Liverpool welter, in his contest with Jack Lord at Manchester last night. Including the count, the fight lasted just 12 seconds. It has always been claimed that the world's record occurred when Al Brown knocked out Gustav Humery in Paris. It is claimed that Brown struck his punch a second after the bell sounded. Humery hit the canvas and was counted out, making 11 second in all. Many have always questions this 11 seconds story of Brown's and would rate Stewart's performance as in line for the record. Both Stewart and Lord are heavy punchers and the crowd had settled down to see a great battle. Lord stepped from his corner with a rush, hands hanging low ready to start action. He pulled his left back to swing at the jaw, when Stewart stepped in and, with a crack that could be heard all over the building, dropped his right like the kick of a mule on the jaw of the Bolton man, who spun round to drop flat on his back with arms outflung—out to the world. But we are now looking forward to the big fight that will take place on Saturday next between Len Harvey and Eddie Phillips at Plymouth. Both have been matched for the right to meet Jack Peterson for the British heavy-weight championships. That is the order of the Board of Control. And I understand that annoyed at his father's action in throwing in the towel in each of his fights with Neusel, it is Petersen's intention, as soon as he gets back from his honeymoon trip to Egypt to start a big comeback to a public favour campaign. He feels that the throwing in of the towel caused him to lose some of his popularity, and when he gets back he will definitely accept fights with Harvey, Larry Gains and Ben Foord, and will also agree to meet Maurice Strickland, the New Zealand champion.

Boat Club Resignation

The resignation of R. Hope, president of Oxford University Boat Club, will surprise those who saw in his enterprising personality real hope of a revival of Oxford rowing. Hope believes he is not in sufficiently good form to include himself in the crew. His coaches regretfully concur. Last year's president, M. H. Mosley, decided not to row. He controlled policy and training from the bank. The Cambridge president, F. J. Bradley, also stood down because of injury. It was no doubt not good policy for yet another president to remain on the bank. Hope has been succeeded by Bernard Seiortino, last year's seven, who has had only one year's experience. The probability is that unless Mynoss or De Winser row—which is none too certain—he will be the only survivor of last year's crew. Both University boat clubs are now presided over by old Shewsbury boys.

New L. B. W. Rule

The correct interpretation of the M.C.C.'s latest cable to Australia can only be that the writing is on the wall for a universal adoption of the new 1-b-w rule. The message requests the Australian Board of Control to permit the experimental 1-b-w rule being tried in matches now about to be played in the Dominion by the touring M. C. C. team. What clearer indications could there be that the M.C., in spite of the likes and dislikes of English professionals, are thoroughly satisfied with last summer's innovation? When last season county cricketers learned that they could be given out 1-b-w to a ball breaking from the off most of them held up their hands in horror. But the new rule soon won converts, and as for the faithful ones round the ring—whose shillings make the matches possible—they were delighted to see batsmen being made to use their bats instead of their pads.

E. R. T. Holmes, who is leading the English players in Australia, is an enthusiastic supporter of the change and will therefore welcome the M.C.C. move. The Australian Cricket States are holding a ballot on the proposal but I think they are sure to give their consent. The M.C.C. cable will find strong support from Don Bradman, who will most likely be the next Australian captain against England. He was pressing for an amended 1-b-w rule years ago as some thing which would prove of inestimable value to the game. The South Africans, as we already know, have signified their approval and urged the M.C.C. to make the alteration permanent. The New Zealanders whom Holmes's team will meet from December onwards, in a series of unofficial Tests, may also be invited to give the rule a trial. But it only needs Australia to say "Yes" for every country to come into line.

BOMBAY'S DEMAND.

The Advisory County Cricket Committee will meet on November 18 to decide whether any alterations are necessary in the special instructions to umpires in connection with the 1-b-w experiment. On the same day the Board of Control for Test matches at home will consider arrangements for the three Tests against All-India in 1936. In the meanwhile cricketing circles will have to give a serious thought to the resolution passed by the Bombay Cricket Association disapproving the appointment of European umpires for all the three Test matches during the last M.C.C. tour of India in 1933-34, and also the appointment of two Europeans to the Selection Committee of three, when capable Indian umpires and selectors were available. There are many in this country who share the views of the Bombay Cricket Association and they think that a serious injustice has been done to the Indian cricket by the controversy which inevitably resulted on the last occasion, owing to the machinations of certain interested parties.

I hear that the next balance-sheet of the Surrey County Cricket Club will show a heavy loss on last season. The bad weather during the County campaign must have prepared many habitues of the Oval for this. In addition to this the many and much appreciated improvements at the Oval were rather costly, while the proceeds of the Kent match, which always draws a great crowd, went to Andy Sandham for a well-earned benefit. It will be interesting to hear how the other Counties have fared. There is, however, a silver lining to the rain clouds which cost Surrey so much money. The turf has never been better at this time of the year. Even Martin, the groundsman always a very severe critic in such matters, is said to be pleased and is looking forward to years of first-class wickets. As usual, of recent years, there will be plenty of life at the Oval during the winter months. The Oval House Club for the unemployed will soon be in full swing again, and arrangements have been made to play a women's hockey international and a men's representative lacrosse match at the famous Kensington ground. This time duck boards are to be provided for the Oval's winter spectators, an innovation which will serve a double purpose by keeping the feet of onlookers dry and safeguarding the precious turf. I do not fancy duck boards have been seen at the Oval since the days when the Cup Final used to be played there.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Leading members of English amateur athletic bodies are becoming very concerned over the feeling aroused by the prospective Anglo-German football match. The Olympic Games are scheduled to take place in Berlin next year and the arrangements are well in hand. It is hoped that the international racial and political antagonism will not interfere. There has been a move which originated in America, to transfer the games elsewhere, but the British authorities have not countenanced it for one moment. Meanwhile a huge new stadium is being built on the western outskirts of Berlin for the games.

Travancorean Wins Viceroy's Gold Medal

"Dufferin" Boys Duck Winner In Soap Bath In Traditional Style After Result Is Announced

There was a large number of people present on board the I.M.M.T.S. "Duff.rin" on Wednesday evening to witness the selection of H. E. the Viceroy's gold medalist It was in 1930 that the then Viceroy presented the first gold medal, and since then it is awarded annually to the boy who displays qualities likely to make the finest sailor. A second prize that of a sextant is given to the "runner-up."

The ship was gaily bedecked with flags, and the boys in their naval uniforms looked particularly smart.

At about 6 p.m after the arrival of the guests, Captain Digby Beste of the "Dufferin" delivered an address regarding the origin of the gold medal in accordance with the Viceroy's wishes and its meaning. He requested the cadets to leave all partiality aside when registering their votes, and to vote for the one who in their estimation really deserved such an honoured and coveted trophy.

As a rule five boys are selected every year by the officers, and out of the five the one who gains the most number of votes is selected for the gold medal. The five selected this year were—Cadets Singh, Morris, Spalding, Phillips and Mirza.

After the boys had lined up and registered their votes, Commander Bayfield (Officer Commanding, H.M.I.S. Indus) announced the winner to the Kurvilla Phillips age 17, from Travancore and second came Jaswant Singh age 18, from Rawalpindi.

When the boys had been congratulated by the officers and guests there followed a tremendous ovation as the ship's band struck up a popular air and 'midst cheers and congratulations Phillips was chaired and according to "an old Dufferin custom" taken and dumped in full uniform into a soap-water bath.

The result of the voting was immediately wired to His Excellency who is at Delhi.

Among those present were:—

Captain Davis—Principal Merchant Marine Officer.

Commander and Mrs. Bergner, Commander McClement.

Mr. Hamill, Principal, Elphinstone College.

Commander Bayfield, Officer Commanding, H.M.I.S. Indus.

Mr. Bartnagar, Secretary, Old Cadets Association.

Mrs. Mazda and Mrs. and Miss Digby Beste

Captain Digby Beste and all the officers are to be congratulated upon the excellent arrangements made and the discipline and smart turnout of the cadets.

REVIVAL OF NATIONAL GAMES

Athletic Association Formed In Gujerat

Mr. Indulal Yagnik writes:—

The need of a central body to secure co-operation and solidarity between the numerous local gymnasia founded in Gujarat to promote athletics on national lines has been felt for a long time past.

The first session of the Vyayam Parishad (Athletic Conference) held at Nadiad in 1928 and the review about 1,500 boys and youngmen in serried ranks to the tunes of Martial music naturally brought up the issue of a Central organisation in the forefront.

A formal resolution was then adopted on the subject but was later held up for a variety of reasons.

The years that followed have witnessed an extraordinary growth in the diffusion and popularity of foreign games and sports that draw thousands to the fields and are boosted in the press, on the screen and the radio. What chance have individual gymnastics, however indigenous and scientific, and even the few national games that have grown up round the Akhadas against the thundering march of cricket, tennis and football in the cities and even the small towns and villages that might boast of a straggling English school?

NATIONAL GAMES

Still none out of Bedlam will believe that these expensive games however estimable in themselves, could possibly take root in the Indian soil and provide manly exercise or recreation to the millions of our people. Only a supreme effort to revive, standardise and popularise historic national games such as Gedi-Dada, Hutututu, Amli-Piple, Ata-pata, Kho-Kho, etc., which are fast loosing ground even in far-off villages could save the situation and weld the town youths and village peasants into a national athletic movement. These games alone could harden and strengthen their bodies and inspire them with courage and heroism. Towns and country-side alike would bubble with a new joy and hope that would augur well for our future.

ASSOCIATION FORMED

It was with this end in view that a meeting fairly representative of the gymnasia in the province was held at Nadiad on 24th October to consider the matter under the presidentship of Mr. Chhotalal Puranic. After a long and detailed review of the situation, the meeting in the first instance resolved to inaugurate the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal with the double object of scientific gymnastics in Akhadas and reviving and fostering Indian national sports and games that could be played ons pacious playgrounds. It was also resolved to appoint a small committee to draft the constitution of a new 'mandal' within one month and to convene a conference of the delegates of all athletic bodies the end of January next, to consider the report of the committee on the subject.

Finally, the meeting appointed a representative committee to act as the managing board of the new body pending its constitutional organisation and to take all necessary steps to begin its work without any loss of time.

The committee consists of:—Messrs. C. B. Puranic (President), Indulal Yagnik, Raojibhai Patel and Bachubhai Dhruv (Secretaries), and Dr. Chandulal Desai, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Harising Thakor (Surat), Dr. C. J. Ghia (Surat), Shjimati Savita Trevadi (Ahmedabad), K. T. Desai (Ahmedabad), C. V. Patel (Dharmaj), Shivabhai Patel (Bhadran), Vasantrao Hegishte (Ahmedabad), Jayantilal Thakor (Broach), Manibhai Patel (Garadi), Kuberdas Patel (Kapadvanj), Chandulal Sariya (Dharmaj) and Maganbhai Patel (Nadiad).

All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretaries, Gujarat Vyayam Mandal, c/o Bharati Vidyalaya, Khadia, Ahmedabad, and all interested in national sports and gymnastics as well as the heads of all existing gymnasia are requested to place themselves in touch with the secretaries of the mandal.

DULEEP WILL NOT PLAY IN TEST CRICKET

Duleepsinhji, one of the selectors appointed by the Board of Cricket Control, in an interview, published by the "Evening Standard" (London), states that he has definitely abandoned Test Cricket.

BRANTOME DEFEATED

Baron Edouard de Rothchild's Brantome was beaten in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, over a mile and a half, at Longchamp.

The race was won by M. de Saint-Alary's Samos by a neck from Brantome's stable companion, Peniche. The same distance separated Peniche and Corrida. Brantome was fourth, a further one and a half lengths behind.

The Aga Khan's Pempeiro was fifth, and Admiral Drake sixth.

"COULD HARDLY EAT for 29 YEARS"

Stomach Sufferer's amazing recovery.

Here's proof positive you can end stomach trouble! Mr. H. P. Martin, Kelvedon, writes: "I suffered for the last 29 years and could hardly eat anything without pain until I bought 'Bisurated' Magnesia. I was free from pain almost at once. I can now eat without fear and am in better health." 'Bisurated' Magnesia brings relief with amazing speed and certainty because it is specially suited for bad cases—get this marvellous stomach remedy to-day (see the 'BISMAG' oval on every genuine package).

Deafness

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 5, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 4, 1351
Parsi: Ardibehesht 26, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.
Sunset: 6h. 6m.
Hightide: 2-44; 14-20
Lowtide: 8-38; 20-22

Results of B. E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Quarterly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, 3 to 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

Lal Baug: at 5-30 p.m.
Speakers:—Messrs. Patil, Rane, Bhise, V. B. Karnik, W. G. Kulkarni, Bukhari, Parab, Dr. Shetty, Messrs. Vaidya, Bhatkar, Jogleker.

Delisle Road: at 7-30 p.m.
Dr. Shetty and other will speak.

Domestic Occurrence

KAPOLE DEATH: Gopaldas Nathoobhai died on Thursday 31-10-35 at midnight Uthamna ceremony on Saturday Nov. 2, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at his Residence at Tejpal Road, New Gamdevi.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received two Tear-off Calendars for Samvat 1992 from Assar Chemical Works, Bombay.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

The Special General Meeting of the Journalists' Association of India which was called for the 26th Oct. 1935, has been postponed to November 2nd, 1935 at the same place and hour.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Les Miserables". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Escape Me Never". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"G Men." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"She". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Return of Bulldog Drummond." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Call of the Savage." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held today (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Chamber.

ALL INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-op Institute, the All India Co-operators' Day will be celebrated tomorrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The "Annakoota Utsavam" of Sri Venkatesa Baghawan will be celebrated to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m.

There will be a fireworks display at Chowpatty to-morrow between 8 and 10 p.m.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately after the above meeting is over, special meeting of the Council will be held to chalk out an elaborate programme for celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Congress

PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the reception committee of the Bombay Press Workers' Conference was held on Wednesday in the office of the Lal Bavata Press Workers Union when Mr. Botankar was elected the chairman of the reception Committee and Messrs. Kale and Limaye were elected as General Secretaries. The next meeting of the Reception Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. at the same place.

Allied Castes' Appeal To Governor

A meeting of the executive committee of the Bombay Presidency Allied Castes Conference was held at Poona last week with its president Mr. B. P. Wadke, M.L.C. in the chair.

Resolutions were passed requesting H. E. the Governor to receive the Deputation of the said conference for the purpose of drawing his attention to the "injustice" caused to the Allied Castes by the recommendation of the B. P. Delimitation Committee with regard to the seats reserved for the Maratha Castes; and that the witnesses of the Allied Castes be examined by the Indian Delimitation Committee in the same connection.

Baroda Muslim Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Oct. 30.

The fourth session of Baroda State Muslim Conference will be held at Baroda during January next, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness.

The Conference will present an address to the Maharaja.

It is learnt that a fund will be started for the educational advancement of the community.

Bombay Radical Political Conference

The Secretary of the Conference writes:—

Propaganda meetings in connection with the coming political conference will be held in different parts of the city as follows:—

TO-DAY, FRIDAY.

Matunga: G.I.P. Rly. at 5-30 p.m.
Speakers.—Messrs. Suryavamsi, Joglekar, Parab, Shivbisal, S.D. Patil Rane and Mahmad Siddik.

Choupatti: at 6 p.m.
Speakers.—Mr. V. B Karnik, Miss Kara, Messrs. W. G. Kulkarni, V. P. Joshi, Chandur, Abdur Rahman Mitha, Chandi, Bhise, Vaidya and Dange.

Princess Dock: (Thana Street) at 6 p.m.
Speakers.—Dr. Shetty, Messrs. Bukhari, Abdul Gaffar, Thakor Pandya, Oak, Potkar and others.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Programme. Selection of Indian Music. Gujerati Songs. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Programme. Marek Weber and his Orchestra. With Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone (H.M.V.). 2-0 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. "Cow Protection" (In Marathi). By Dhenudas Dole. 6-50 p.m. Gujerati Songs. By Master Ismail Rahimtoola Of Ochra State. 8-0 p.m. Bul Bul Tarang. By S. N. Gupte. 8-30 p.m. Recitations from Holy "Quaran". Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar will recite Soorai Quyamak Sipara 29. 8-45 p.m. The News Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. 9-30 p.m. European Programme "Street Scene in Bombay" By Sorab D. Vimadlal. 9-45 p.m. Interlude—Gramophone Records. 10-0 p.m. Ken-Mac and his Band. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

HIGH COURT SHOULD BE NO BURDEN

C. P. Bar Conference President On Cost Of Justice

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, (By Mail).

Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma, in his presidential address to the C. P. and Berar Bar Associations' Conference at Akola on October 27, welcomed the inauguration of the High Court but cautioned that this new institution should not cast undue burden upon those who seek justice.

Regarding translations, the President expressed surprise, how Government would be justified in charging parties for difficulties created by the ignorance of the Judges. If the lower courts could do justice with vernacular pleading why not the highest court? Translation was a problem of this country only.

The rates prescribed for translations were also very exhorbitant and the method of calculation faulty. Payment of senior and junior lawyers as contemplated by rule 10 was uncalled for and unjustifiable.

Coming to the enrolment of advocates and pleaders he pointed out that the new High Court was a development of the present J.C.'s court and a fresh demand of Rs. 500 from every advocate or old first rate practitioner would be inequitable as several of these had already paid double the amount in renewal fees. These fees should therefore be remitted. In the alternative he suggested reduction.

About the oath prescribed under the new rules, R. B Brahma ascertained that oath of allegiance to the crown was sufficient and there was no propriety of an additional oath of allegiance to the Government established by law in British India.

Rao Bahadur Brahma concluded his speech with an appeal to authorities that they should not neglect the client world and should not deal with the legal practitioners with distrust and suspicion.

"ENTICEMENT CASE" ADJOURNED AGAIN

Complainant's Counsel To Get Costs Of The Day

An order for costs to the complainant's counsel was made by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Thursday, at the resumed hearing of the "Enticement Case".

In the above case R. N. Kapoor, a share-broker, is charged with enticing away, or taking, detaining and committing adultery with a married girl, Mrs. Ranganayaki.

Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the accused, made an application, at the outset, that the hearing of the case might be adjourned in view of the telegram he had received that afternoon, from a person at Madras, stating that the witness K. Krishnamacharya (the "purohit") would be coming over to Bombay on Sunday.

The Magistrate granted the application and adjourned the case till November 5.

Then Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, counsel for the complainant, made an application for costs for that day, as it was the third time that the hearing of the case had been postponed and that no notice had been given to him.

Counsel for the accused retorted that he received the telegram on the very day and that he had done all that he could have done in the matter.

The Magistrate made an order as stated above.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Gadkari, assisted by Mr. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

NEW SWIMMING BATH FOR BOMBAY

It is reliably understood that many Hindu swimming enthusiasts, including Mr. Sunderdas Morarji, have decided to construct a special Swimming Bath with adequate facilities for Water Polo.

This decision was taken as a result of the enthusiasm evinced by the Bombay Swimmers during the recent swimming competitions as well as the Water Polo matches in which the Bengal Team made a very good show.

It is expected that the Bath will be complete by the end of this year.

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Propaganda meetings in connection with the coming political conference will be held in different parts of the City as follows:

FRIDAY. 1ST NOVEMBER.

Matunga. G I P Railway at 5-30 p.m.
Speakers. Com. Survavamsi. Joglekar. Parab. Shivbisal. S. D. Patil. Rane. Mahmad Syddik.

Chowpatti at 6 p.m.
Speakers. V. N. Karnik. Miss Kara. W. G. Kulkarni. V. P. Joshi. Chandur. A. R. Mitha. Chandi. Bhise. Vaidya.

Princess Dock (Thana Street) at 6 p.m.
Speakers. Dr. Shetty Bukhari. Abdul Gafar. Thakor Pandya. Potkar and Oak.

SATURDAY. 2ND NOVEMBER.

Lal Baug at 5-30 p.m.
Speakers. Patil. Rane. Bhise. V. B. Karnik. W. G. Kulkarni. Bukhari. Dr. Shetty. Parab Bhatkar. Joglekar. Thakor Pandya and others.

DeLisle Road at 7 p.m.
Dr. Shetty and others will speak.

Evils Of Communalism & Provincialism Must Go

MYSORE DEWAN'S CALL TO ANNAMALAI GRADUATES

CHIDAMBARAM, Oct. 31.

The annual Convocation of the Annamalai University was held this morning, H. E. the Governor of Madras, Chancellor, presiding. Degrees and diplomas having been conferred, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, delivered the Convocation Address.

MIRZA'S ADDRESS

Addressing the graduates of the Annamalai University to-day Sir Mirza Ismail drew pointed attention to two great problems, which he characterised as "two poignant evils of our national life," namely communalism and provincialism and warned the graduates of the University to guard themselves against these.

CURSE OF COMMUNALISM

"To my mind," he said, "the great problem that will vex us in the years to come is not the innate and inevitable defects of the constitution, but two poignant evils of our national life—the two great dangers which are confronting India to-day and which there is reason to fear, may assume undesirable proportions unless they are properly controlled. I refer to communalism and provincialism. I need not dilate on the former—we are all only too painfully familiar with it in its various forms. I sometimes think that if each of us were to cultivate a real close friendship with a man of another community, we should soon come to realise how silly is our mutual warfare. I make this proposal particularly to students who are now forming life-long friendships.

DANGER OF PROVINCIALISM.

"As regards provincialism, with the slackening of control from the centre and with the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, the tendency for each province to discriminate against the inhabitants of other provinces will become more and more pronounced unless firm action is taken to discourage it from now onwards. Provincialism carried to its extremes can only spell disaster to the country at large. You, graduates, who are the leaders of to-morrow, have a sacred duty to see that this tendency is checked. It is for you to inculcate in the minds of your countrymen, in season and out, that they are all one people, belonging to the same country and owning the same allegiance, whether professing this religion or that, or living in this province or state or that. What is harmful to one community or province or state cannot be beneficial to another. We must all regard ourselves as indeed we are, as children of the same mother. A tremendous obligation rests on the shoulders of the present generation and the next. May providence endow you with the necessary vision and grant you the necessary strength to fulfil it."

UNITED BRITAIN AND INDIA

Sir Mirza Ismail also made an earnest plea to the students "to endeavour to place on a lasting and stable foundation the relationship between Great Britain and India." He thought a strong prosperous India united with Britain would wield enormous influence in the world. Together they could serve humanity as no other possible combination of countries could. It would be a potent means of controlling forces, which were slowly but unmistakably, coming into operation and which might result in a clash of colour, in a huge conflict between the white and the coloured races of the world. Britain too was realising and would, he believed, appreciate in the future even more than in the past, the importance of India's good will and support.

NOT TOO MANY EDUCATED

Referring to the world problem of unemployment, the Dewan said that the form it had taken in India was a special one, namely, the unemployment of what were called the educated classes. He was not one of those that believed that this indicated that they had an over-production of educated youth in the country. Far from it. At a time when there was urgent need for a vigorous forward movement in education, it could only be shortsightedness to hold that they had superfluity of men of the class that was most necessary if more schools were to be opened in the country.

ENGLISH V. VERNACULAR

Discussing the relative value of the study of English and the vernaculars, Sir Mirza Ismail said, "English is undoubtedly a most useful language to learn from every point of view—social, cultural, educational and political—and no university in India can afford to neglect it. This should not, however, involve the neglect of the vernacular, which after all is the life-blood of the people. The educated young man is practically lost to the country, unless he communicates his thoughts and feelings freely and intelligibly to his countrymen in their own tongue. It is only by keeping intact this powerful bond of unity with his own people that he is capable of exercising any sound influence amongst them.

SASTRI'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

When the Convocation was over, the Governor unveiled a life-size oil painting of Rt. Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, the Vice-Chancellor, presented to the University by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the Pro-Chancellor.—A.P.

Swedish Tourist At Masulipatam

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail).

Miss Aina Cederblom, the Swedish tourist, who left Madras for Calcutta on the 20th instant on her way to Shantiniketan arrived in Masulipatam on October 27 after encountering stormy weather. She came here in her motor-boat after a strenuous voyage at sea and was met on arrival here by Rao Saheb P. Rangayya, a local merchant who introduced her to Mr. J. W. Maiden, whose guest she was during her short stay in the town.

She left for Vizagapatam in her motor boat last evening.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

The Radical Conference

The Bombay Radical Political Conference is coming off on Sunday next at the Muzzafferabad Hall. It is stated that the organisers have enrolled more than 300 members of the Reception Committee and so far 300 workers and representatives of political and workers' organisations have become delegates. So far the Organisers have drafted five resolutions for the acceptance of the Conference. The first resolution which deals about the Indian National Congress, lays down what the Congress ought to stand for; the second one deals with the new Government of India Act and suggests that Congressmen should enter the legislatures under the New Constitution to demonstrate the dissatisfaction of the great bulk of the people with the so-called reforms but Congressmen should decline to accept offices though in a majority; the third resolution demands a change in the constitution and organisational structure of the Congress so that there might be effective control over leadership through the rank and file membership; the fourth resolution deals with the Communal Award and condemns communalism on every side. It says that the Congress should question the legal validity of the Constitution of which the Communal Award forms part; and by the fifth resolution it is sought to lay down rules as to how the Congress Parliamentary activity should be conducted. It seeks to abolish the Parliamentary Board which guides the Congress Parliamentary activity and wants either the Congress in Session or the A. I. C. C. to be in direct charge of the Congress Parliamentary activities.

Bombay's Fire Brigade

The Fire Brigade of the city was as busy as ever last year, as is seen from the report of the Municipal Commissioner issued this week. The Brigade answered 527 calls and covered 2,362 miles against 496 calls and 3,272 miles in the previous year. The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 18,984 tons against 12,948 in the preceding year. Of the 527 calls attended by the Brigade, 284 were in respect of fires, 6 for rescue operations and 84 were false alarm. The number of lives lost by fire was 25 and the estimated loss of property Rs. 11 lacs showing an increase of Rs. 1,28,000 over that of the preceding year. Of this loss, that to the extent of Rs 7,24,000 was covered by insurance. Six persons were arrested for wrongful interference with Fire Alarms in the city of which three were found mentally defective. Three were either fined or imprisoned.

New Building For Andheri High School

Three brothers Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Mr. Manmohandas Madhavdas and Mr. Nandalal Madhavdas who are well-known as big cotton-merchants in Bombay have donated a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 for constructing a large and spacious building for the High School which has already been doing its good work of imparting education to students residing at Andheri and the surrounding suburbs.

The building will be named "Madhavdas Amersey High School" to commemorate the name of the father of the donors. The foundation ceremony was performed on Dhanterash day the holly Hindu holiday in the presence of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji, the Chairman of the Andheri Education Society which manages the High School.

The plot on which the building is to be constructed, is 12,000 yards in area, and is situated on the Marzban Road (Main Road). It is only at a distance of four minutes from the Railway Station. It is expected that the building will be completed within six months and the school will occupy it from next June.

TRAGIC PUJA OF SHIVA

Rajput's Suicide Because God Did Not Taste Offerings

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Oct. 30.

A tragic end overtook a young religious Rajput here on October 29. This religious-minded youth went to a Shiva temple in Akada Wadi on October 28, when Anna-Kot was served to God Shiva. He insisted on God Shiva tasting the sweets. Failing to observe any movement, he is alleged to have plunged a knife in his head on the back side and in the back.

Spectators gathered in large numbers and the State police arrived on the spot. He was removed for immediate medical help but succumbed to his injuries on October 29.

HYDERABAD (Dn.)—A public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus was held recently when resolutions were passed against the Buddha Gaya Temple Bill and Dr. Bhagwandass' Inter-Caste Marriage Validity Bill and other social reform measures.

Reserve Bank Rate Of Of Interest

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
N.B.—From to-morrow our after-dinner shows will start at 9-30 p.m. instead of at 10 p.m.
VICTOR HUGO'S
LES MISERABLES
with
FREDERIC MARCH, CHARLES LAUGHTON
:: TO-MORROW ::
Our 2nd ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION
CHINA SEAS
with 3 great stars
CLARK GABLE—JEAN HARLOW—WALLACE BEERY
Plans open at our Theatre

7th WEEK
Still Going Strong
BOMBAY TALKIES'
GREAT PICTURE
JAWANI-KI-HAWA
STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL
CINEMA:

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
N.B.—From to-morrow our after-dinner shows will start at 9-30 p.m. instead of at 10 p.m.
"MAGIC!" PERCY HAMMOND N. Y. Herald Tribune
Elisabeth BERGNER
-ESCAPE ME NEVER
:: TO-MORROW ::
"LET 'EM HAVE IT"
with
RICHARD ARLEN—VIRGINIA BRUCE

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Victory or Death!
One of the most spectacular war scenes ever filmed. Thousands of Crusaders in huge war machines storm the mighty citadel of Acre in a rain of burning oil, a hail of flaming arrows.
Only one of the many thrilling scenes in a picture replete with thrills, action, spectacle, romance and drama.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1935

FUTILE PROPAGANDA

The Mayo tradition has been discredited but has not ended. Among its latest votaries is one Mr. James Johnston, M.A., a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, who has written a book with the title, "Can The Hindus Rule India?" The book was published early this year, obviously with the object of making the Government of India Bill even more reactionary than it was. The professed object and scope of the book may be stated in the author's own words as follows: "The inevitable result, if not the declared object of the Government proposals contained in the White Paper, will be the establishment of Hinduism as the dominant force in India as a whole if not in each of the provinces into which it is divided, the number of which it is proposed to increase. My object is to show what Hinduism is, how the Hindus treat each other and the 'Untouchables,' the radical differences and age-long hostility between Hindus and Mohammedans, the attitude of the now triumphant Hindu leaders towards the Mohammedans and towards us, and what is almost certain to happen if the present policy is persisted in."

Diabolical Suggestions

The way the author seeks to fulfil his object does little credit to him or to his publishers, Messrs. P. S. King & Son, London. His description of Hinduism and Hindus is scandalously perverse and his method is the familiar one of Miss Mayo, to jump to malicious general conclusions from exceptional cases which all fair-minded people treat as exceptional. For instance, he finds some Hindu saying to him that he would change his politics forthwith if he gets a Government job and he observes: "Such is, was, and will be, Hindu mentality." Naturally the author makes great capital of the evil of untouchability and says nothing of the earnest efforts that are being made to eradicate it. The topic dearest to his heart is the Hindu-Muslim differences. He outrageously exaggerates and misrepresents these and in particular the Cawnpore riots of 1931. On this last topic he dwells every now and then and in doing so makes almost diabolical suggestions and insinuations.

Why Is It Not Proscribed?

Though the author attacks Hindus most, he is really afraid of Indian politicians in general. Referring to the possibility of India using Mr. De Valera's policy under the new reforms, he says: "The Indian politicians have very receptive minds and are very good imitators. If they have not mastered it already, they will in a short time have very little to learn in regard to political methods from Mr. Baldwin or Mr. De Valera or whoever is at the present moment the 'boss' of Tammany Hall." The author's real concern is to prevent Indians, Hindus and Muslims alike, from getting any real self-government, lest they should follow Mr. De Valera's tactics. Incidentally, his bracketing Mr. Baldwin with the Irish President shows how far blind prejudice can go even in dealing with his own kinsmen. As for the possible effect of his present book, it can only discredit him. The title of the book itself is rather irrelevant as there is no question of Hindus alone ruling India. That Indians in general will rule India is a destiny which ten thousand books like the one in question can neither prevent nor delay. It is natural, however, that if an increasing number of Britishers indulge in such unscrupulous, mendacious misrepresentation of Indians, the political and economic relations between independent India and Britain will be very much strained. Every book like the present one must have the nasty recoil of a boomerang. The Criminal Law Amendment Act has more often than not been abused to curtail the liberty of the Indian Press. But obviously outrageous books such as this which defame a country and its people and which are written by men, who have eaten and are still eating the salt of India, are beyond the reach of the all-embracing provision of that measure. Why is this book not proscribed?

The Doon Public School

The Doon Public School, formally opened by the Viceroy at Dehra Dun the other day, is the first of its kind in India. It is true that there are already in this country some institutions including the Military College of Dehra Dun and a few Anglo-Indian schools that are run more or less on public school lines, but the Doon school is the first full-fledged public school under non-official management and for the benefit of Indians only. The idea of opening a public school in India was first conceived about eight years ago by the late Mr. S. R. Das, then a member of the Executive Council. He wanted Rs. 20 lakhs for his scheme and collected Rs. 10 lakhs in his life time. Since then less than two lakhs have been added to the fund, owing probably to the waning enthusiasm for the scheme. But it has been thought possible to make a beginning with 80 boys, and official and non-official boosting of the venture may help to bring in some more funds. Indeed, the scheme will not, we believe, lack for funds or the things that funds can buy. But whether there will be anything like an adequate return for the lakhs lavished on it is extremely doubtful.

Public schools in England have made a name for themselves in the past because of their distinctive features like the residential system, freedom, within limits, among the boys, the encouragement of self-reliance, and ample facilities for sports. But there is no feature in it which cannot be introduced in other schools not bearing the name of public school. Many schools in Britain and other parts of the world have excelled public schools in every respect, while some of the glaring defects of public schools like the unconscious inculcation of thriftlessness, snobbery and the absence of wise self-control in several necessary forms have latterly become so glaring, if not notorious, that many British educationists are openly apologetic about such institutions, and the old glamour of public schools is fast waning in England herself. But it is the misfortune of India that some of her sons are deceived by appearances and ape British ways even when they are discarded by discriminating Britishers themselves.

The Viceroy and the specially imported British Head Master of the school talked expansively of the grand aims of the institution. Founders of every new institution or new type of institution always cherish such hopes. But there is nothing in the Doon school to justify the expectation that it will surpass the average well-equipped school in this country in respect of the intellectual or moral attainments of its students. On the other hand there are many who entertain the fear, as admitted by the Head Master himself, that "the Doon School will create a class of snobs and will encourage the exclusiveness that is one of the worst features of the English Public School; moreover that we will de-Indianize the boys and make them forget the great traditions of their country and neglect its even greater future." It will be a great thing if these fears are belied.

RESUSCITATE "SHARAFI"

A Valuable Institution

(BY N. H. PANDIA.)

With the present plethora of dormant capital, the question of how to extend the financing of small and developing business attains prominence. Persons having money are naturally desirous of earning a better return than can be obtained from ordinary marketable securities. House properties, now-a-days, rarely yield as much as six per cent return. In the case of Joint-Stock Companies, persons desirous to keep an eye on their moneys, are able to obtain only negligible knowledge of the affairs of companies.

Here then is the opportunity of resuscitating the business of Shroffs, the private and personal financiers who flourished in India up to the end of the last century. The local shroff is ideally situated for financing a small business. He keeps the borrower's account. He knows his character and capacity. He can obtain any information, he needs. As the shroff is dealing with his own moneys, he can, unlike Banks, extend the credit according to his own wish and will.

During the last few years, the small business man has been left alone. There has been very little development of new enterprises, thanks to the timidity or lassitude of shroffs. This state of mind has resulted in ruining the Shroff business in cities and larger villages. Much educated intellect among young persons is at present being allowed to evaporate, owing to the decadence of "sharafi". The present is the time, when small enterprise ought to be more active than ever. The scope for lending capital to small businesses is increasing. It is highly desirable on national grounds that shroffs should be encouraged to invest their money in the development of small trades and industries, especially new branches, for upon this progress, depends the economic welfare of the country. Let shroffs revert to the old practice of coming into personal contact with the individual, as their predecessors used to do. Let them not wait for the small business to apply to them. Let them seek out the small business which needs capital for development. If they use their eyes and ears, they will find plenty of business waiting for them, to finance.

"Sharafi" conducted on honest lines, will bring prosperity to the entire community, by providing a healthy outlet for dormant capital, and employment for our educated unemployed youngmen.

TAXATION

The followng is the full text of the poem on "Taxation" which Raosaheb P. D. Kulkarni, quoted in the Bombay Legislative Council, while opposing the Motor Taxation Bill:—

Tax the people, tax with care,
To help the multimillionaire.
Tax the farmer, tax his fowl,
Tax the dog and tax his howl.
Tax the hen and tax her egg,
And let the blooming mudsil beg.
Tax the pig and tax his squeal,
Tax his boots run down at heel.
Tax his horse, tax his land,
Tax his blister on his hand.
Tax his plough and tax his clothes,
Tax the rag that wipes his nose.
Tax the house and tax his bed.
Tax the bald spot on his head.
Tax his ox and tax his ass,
Tax his "Henry" and tax his gas.
Tax the road that he must pass,
And make him travel on the grass.
Tax his cow and tax his calf,
Tax him if he dares to laugh.
He is just a common man,
So tax the cuss just all you can.
Tax the labourer, be discreet,
Tax him walking on the street.
Tax his bread and tax his meat,
Tax the shoes clear off his feet.
Tax the payroll, tax the sale,
Tax his-hard-earned paper kale.
Tax his pipe, tax his smoke,
Teach him government is no joke.
Tax their coffins, tax theirs shrouds,
Tax their souls beyond the clouds.
Tax the farmer, tax the flocks,
Tax his servant, tax his socks.
Tax the living, tax the dead,
Tax the unborn ere they are fed.
Tax the water, tax the air,
Tax the sunlight if you dare.
Tax them all and tax them well,
Tax them to the gate of hell.
But close your eyes so you can't see,
The coupon slippers go tax free.

A. C. LEASE,

in the journal of the Electrical Workmen and Operators of Union Herald, U.S.A.
3rd September, 1933.

POLITICS IN MADRAS

Municipal Corporation's Grievous Blunder

By K. F. NARIMAN.
I.

I hope it would not be out of place, on my return from the South, to give a brief account of my trip, making references to such events and incidents as are likely to interest the readers of the "Chronicle."

Immediately on my arrival at Madras, the first incident of note was the resolution of Madras Corporation presenting me a civic address of welcome. I was rather surprised at this unexpected honour. After that civic courtesy and hospitality had been refused to my chief, the Congress President, I felt that it would be both inconsistent and embarrassing for the Corporation to offer, and for me to accept, such an address. It is really regrettable that the Madras Corporation could not rise above petty party considerations, but stultified itself by refusing to honour one who was so universally and whole-heartedly revered and respected throughout his South-Indian tour.

Insulting Discrimination

The position was made more aggravating and provocative, from the nationalist and patriotic point of view, when almost simultaneously, the civic honour and hospitality that was denied to the Indian President of the National Congress, was readily voted to an official, the Commerce and Industries Member, Sir Frank Noyce, who was due to arrive in Madras after a fortnight. Thus, according to the perverse view of the Madras Corporation, a disinterested and self-sacrificing voluntary servant of the people did not deserve the courtesy that was reserved for a highly paid official of Government. It would be ridiculous to compare and contrast the sacrifices and public services of the Congress President with those of this or any other Member of Government. According to the reports, this was the first time that a Member of Government was voted a civic address. Hitherto, ordinarily, that honour was reserved either for the Governors or the Viceroy or non-official visitors of distinction. It was alleged that the Madras Corporation apprehended that by voting an address to the Congress President, it would be endorsing Congress politics and as several members belonged to the Justicite and other non-Congress parties, they did not desire to commit themselves to such a course. It is humiliating to contemplate that an Indian Corporation, a first class Presidency city, should deem it fit to offer civic reception to a Government official but refuse the same courtesy and hospitality to an Indian patriot of matchless sincerity and unrivalled honesty, one possessing virtues of the finest type of Indian gentleman.

The People's Loyalty

The magnificent, spontaneous and royal reception to the Congress President from the public of Madras, served as a redeeming contrast to this petty and ungenerous attitude of the City Corporation. It vividly demonstrated how poorly the Corporation of Madras represented the civic sentiments of the citizens. The Congress President's arrival and departure electrified the city, and wherever he went thousands of citizens crowded for his 'darshan,' waiting for hours to have a peep at him. Sir Frank Noyce, on the other hand, will arrive and leave the Southern capital, and, apart from the isolated and segregated city fathers, no other citizens will worry in the least about his arrival or departure. He will fly in his lonely height, like so many birds flying about unnoticed. Thus a strange civic anomaly exists in Madras: those uncared for by the citizens are honoured by the Corporation, whereas the Tribune and idol of the people is singled out for insult by the Corporation.

Bombay's Example

In spite of similar differences in politics, the city fathers of our city behaved more decorously and civilly, and loyalists and Congressmen and members of all communities and all groups joined whole-heartedly to give a public reception to the Congress President on his visit to this city as a mark of personal courtesy. It was some consolation to find that, reactionary as the Bombay Corporation is reputed to be, at least in such nationalist and patriotic matters, it has a peculiar knack to find an honourable solution that saves the civic reputation for oriental hospitality and ordinary courtesy. With that example before it the Madras Corporation could similarly have found a satisfactory 'via-media' that night have spared that civic body from the humiliating position in which it finds itself to-day.

Now coming to the important Congress event for which we had all assembled there, it was really gratifying to note that, as in any other part of the country, so also in Southern Province, the Congress banner stands as high as ever. The President of the Congress, as the living symbol of that mighty political organisation is revered and idolised more than any other leader or head of any administration or organisation in the country. The popular reception is so spontaneous and sincere and furnishes a convincing proof of the hold and influence the Congress possesses on the popular mind.

An Anomaly

Unfortunately in Madras, as in some other Provinces, parochial

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 7.)

Frankly Speaking

SIDE-TRACKING LEAGUE.

A report was issued from London that all conversations and negotiations to conciliate Italy had proved abortive. But undaunted determination naturally knows no failure. Immediately all negotiations had failed some more were started. Sir Eric Drummond has had another of his one hour interviews with Il Duce and as an official message from Rome says, diplomatic contact continues. A London cable is even more frank. "It is now clear," it says, "that Anglo-French experts are attempting to discover the maximum possible concessions to Signor Mussolini to end the war, consistent with the League principles." The reference to League principles in connection with "concessions" to Signor Mussolini is obviously a courtesy after-thought. Sir Samuel Hoare has given "a vigorous denial of the allegation that Britain had been trying to side-track the League for a disreputable deal with Italy behind its back." But the one significant feature of the whole series of Anglo-French efforts is that the recommendations of the League sub-committee of five which ought to have constituted the basis of negotiations have been conspicuous for their utter exclusion from all conversations. And the tentative proposals made to placate Signor Mussolini have literally no relation to those recommendations.

GIRI'S CORROBORATION

It is gratifying to note that Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Joint Labour Board of the A.I.T.U.C. and N.T.U.F., fully endorses Acharya Kripalani's statement regarding the strange refusal of Mr. Rulkar to meet the Congress Labour Sub-Committee. Mr. Giri unhesitatingly appreciates the efforts of Acharya Kripalani and the readiness of the Congress Sub-Committee "inspite of what has occurred to meet the Joint Labour Board and discuss matters in the agenda sent by the Board except their functions given to them by their principals, the Working Committee." We earnestly hope with Mr. Giri that in the interests of the workers the Joint Labour Board will seek contact with the Congress Labour Sub-Committee to devise ways and means of constant and continuous co-operation. Meanwhile we suggest that the points raised by Acharya Kripalani and Mr Giri as regards the attitude of Mr. Rulkar need to be explained by the latter.

CONGRESS JUBILEE AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The Calcutta Corporation will shortly consider a resolution urging it to celebrate the forthcoming Congress Jubilee in a befitting manner by, among other ways, hoisting the National Flag on all municipal buildings and publishing a history of the Congress in a special issue of the Municipal Gazette. We hope there will be no opposition to the resolution even from the non-Indians in the Corporation or from the local Government, directly or indirectly. It is time other Municipalities, too, took up this question. The Congress has long been leading the struggle for Self-Government, including local Self-Government. It, therefore, behoves all local self-governing bodies in the country to display their gratitude and loyalty to that great national organization on the rare occasion of its Golden Jubilee. Will the Bombay Municipal Corporation give a lead?

ADVANCE HINDUSTANI.

The formation at Ahmedabad of an association called the Hindustani Sahitya Sangh to propagate the knowledge of Hindustani is a much-needed move. Hindustani has so far failed to receive from Government, the Universities and other educational authorities, and from the public in general that earnest and practical attention which it deserves, as being the national language of India. Many institutions have doubtless passed resolutions commending the propagation of Hindustani, but the actual work done in that direction is in many cases haphazard, unorganised and on too small a scale to meet the great need in the country. The work done by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha is, however, most encouraging and praiseworthy. We hope the Ahmedabad Sangha will be a live organization and show some earnest and sustained work to its credit. Bodies like these can achieve good and speedy results if they enlist the co-operation of head-masters of schools.

NOT SURPRISING.

"The Medical Council of India" which met at Delhi the other day under the Presidentship of Sir Frank Connor, postponed consideration of the one important thing about which a decision is urgently called for, namely, the question of reciprocity with other countries. But considering the character and personnel of the majority of that body it is not to be wondered at that it should fail to attach due and urgent importance to a matter that involves the self-respect of this country. Nor is it surprising that it should have decided "by a majority" to continue to hold its meetings in Delhi and Simla and not in rotation at different provincial or university centres, although the latter are more useful from the point of view of the progress of medical service and education in India.

DEPLORABLE INCIDENTS.

Certain incidents in Madras jails call for some close scrutiny. A question in the Madras Legislative Council elicited the reply that a prisoner in Cannanore jail was given 15 stripes for refusing to work when he was all right and that two days later he developed dysentry and died the same night. The official plea is that at the time of flogging the prisoner was not suffering from dysentry and that he did not die from the effects of flogging. If so, it is certainly curious that a prisoner who is strong enough to be recommended 15 stripes should die of dysentry on the same day on which he begins to suffer from it. Another deplorable incident refers to the Coimbatore jail. Here a prisoner, a boy, died on June 10 last but his death was not intimated to his parents until after his father had sent a pre-paid telegram in the first week of July. There were no rules then, we are coolly told, as to the procedure to be adopted in informing relatives of convicts about their death! It is some mercy, however, that since the incident the Inspector-General has solved the problem by issuing instructions about timely intimation of grave illness or death and steps are being taken to amend the Rules themselves. It is, therefore, now possible for the jail authorities to convey the news of a prisoner's death to his relatives without offending the Rules in the Jail Manual.

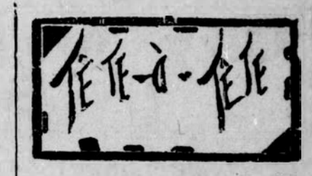
PRESS VIEWS

India & British Elections

For India, the results of the British general election are of not much importance. Even a Labour majority will not touch the Indian question with a pair of tongs for a few years to come though a Labour Secretary of State may put on a troubled expression whenever the autocratic Governors are aggressively reactionary. We can therefore afford to watch it as disinterested students of politics and mass psychology.—"Indian Express."

Protect Indian Insurance

Recently an enterprising Indian insurance company was refused even permission to transact business in Italy while many of the Italian companies, not to speak of other foreign companies, are doing business here with absolutely no restrictions. Shall not something be done to check this drain? Revision of insurance law is on the anvil. Representations have been made by competent authorities on the matter. We hope it will be possible to hammer out a State insurance policy to co-ordinate the heterogeneous development of the business and to protect it from the foreign competitor.—"Daily News."



The attention of his Worship the Mayor is respectfully invited to a little known but a glorious beauty spot in "Urbs Prima In Indis." Its picture, complete with address—a note by Brother K. H. Vakil on its artistic merits is also indicated—appears elsewhere.

* * * *

A Lot in a Name?

The chairman of the committee to examine the procedure of the Government of India Secretariat under the new constitution is Sir Henry Wheeler.

Could there be a more apposite choice for guiding the preparation of the wheel within wheels?

* * * *

Sir Mirza Ismail utters a grave warning against communalism and provincialism, the "two poignant evils of our national life."

It would, however, be an unwarranted mistake to include States under the category of provinces.

"Statism" is no poignant evil in our national life.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare declares that British rearmament is in the interest of world peace within the framework of the Covenant.

One of these days there will be a world war in the interest of world peace within the blown-up framework of the Covenant.

* * * *

In a gallant but rash attempt to defend Sir John Simon against Lord Snowden, Bori Bundar says: "The fact is that at that time (Disarmament Conference) France stood by the letter of the treaties and by the obligations of the Covenant of the League, whereas the British Government did not."

Our contemporary must beware of excessive zeal. It sometimes leads to a damaging confession of the truth.

* * * *

Mr. Walter Runciman—sometime an Asquithian Free Trader, now a Baldwin Protectionist, 'Liberal'—wants young men not only in Britain but also in the Empire "who are prepared to risk everything for high ideals."

As they did in 1914-18.

* * * *

Says a contemporary: "It is to be hoped that British Ministers will now cease making pronouncements which convey the impression that they are afraid of Mussolini and anxious to placate him."

Some hope!

* * * *

LORD SNOWDEN IN LIBERAL'S GUISE

—Headline.

The masquerade!

* * * *

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram declared at the Jubilee Cricket Tournament prize distribution—that Lord Willingdon was "not only the greatest patron of cricket but also our greatest Viceroy for all time."

The invidiousness implied in the statement may, however, be taken to affect only past Viceroys, each of whom was "our greatest Viceroy for all time" during his own time.

* * * *

We are confident, and we hereby prophesy, that the next Viceroy too will be "not only the greatest patron of cricket but also our greatest Viceroy for all time."

* * * *

Addressing a Women's Conference Lady Maharajsingh, the dict—wife of the Home Member of U. P. said "I want women to remember our aim is to bring the Kingdom of God on earth."

To replace the kingdom of godesses on earth. Amen.

* * * *

"I never clash with my wife."

"No?"

"No, she goes her way and I go hers."

Heavy Ethiopian Losses

Many Prisoners Taken In Encounter Near Omager

Kellogg Denounces Italy For Violating Treaty Obligations

ROME, October 31.

The Ethiopians are reported to have lost heavily. Many have been taken prisoners in an encounter between native troops and irregulars commanded by the Italian General Curturi and the troops of Ras Luberru near Omager on the Setit River in north-east Abyssinia.—Reuter.

ITALY PREPARES FOR NAVAL EMERGENCIES

ROME, October 30.

A royal decree provides that during time of war part of the merchant fleet shall be placed under control of the Ministry of Marine and be called Auxiliary State Shipping. The Ministry of Marine may order the arming of merchant vessels as it thinks fit. Such shipping may act as mine-layers, mine-sweepers, freighters, escorts and commerce protectors. The crews must be exclusively Italians.

The Ministry of Marine's permission is necessary for the sale abroad of vessels less than ten years old.—Reuter's Special.

EVENTS SHAPING FOR EARLY BIG CLASH

ASMARA, October 30.

Events seem to be shaping for an early big clash on the Eritrean front. The building of roads and the accumulation of munition stores and water have been completed behind the line.

Aerial reconnaisance of Ethiopia has revealed that Ras Kassa seems to be preparing for an attack on the Italian right wing.

Intense movements of enemy forces have been observed in the western zone, in the triangle between the River Setit and the Sudan frontier, where Dedjasmatch Burru has 40,000 men under canvas.

The Italian general headquarters have been moved to a point nearer the front, and they are now "somewhere in Abyssinia."—Reuter.

KELLOGG DENOUNCES ITALY

(Special Cable.)

ST. PAUL, (Minnesota), October 31.

The United States should designate Italy as aggressor in flagrant violation of the sovereignty of another nation and also denounce Italy's violation of treaty obligations and announce that America will take no step whatsoever to interfere or nullify measures others are now taking in the war, declared Mr. Frank Kellogg in a broadcast. He added that Italy was undoubtedly using war as an instrument of national policy, thus violating the treaty with the United States and the supreme law of our land.

FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION

French Naval Experts Arrive In London

LONDON, October 30.

The principal task of the French Naval Experts who arrived in London to-day will be to work out details of Franco-British co-operation as outlined in the important memorandum from M. Laval to Britain on October 24.

Reuter learns that the document foreshadows co-operation, in an emergency, not only between the French and British fleets but the French Air Force and the British Air Squadron in the Mediterranean. Experts will discuss "inter alia" how the French ports and air bases may be placed at Britain's disposal.

The possibility of a reduction in the British naval forces in the Mediterranean has been thereby brought nearer, but it is understood that there will be no question of reduction at present until other factors are resolved, not excluding the large Italian forces in Libya.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS TO BE REPRESENTED

LONDON, October 30.

Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa to-day notified their intention through their respective High Commissioners that they will be represented at the forthcoming Naval Conference.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT WARNS EXPORTERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

A warning to exporters that the U. S. Government are keeping a careful check on all shipments to Italy and Ethiopia was given by President Roosevelt.

In a statement issued from the White House he says that the Government are determined not to be involved in a controversy and are anxious for the restoration and maintenance of peace:

"However in the course of war tempting trade opportunities may be offered to our people to supply materials which would prolong the war. But I do not believe American people will wish abnormally increased profits which might be temporarily secured by extending our trade in such materials."

Observers interpret this statement as a strong attempt to secure the voluntary compliance of the State Department's policy refraining from increasing exports to the belligerent. It is considered that only after voluntary methods have demonstrably failed would any consideration be given by President Roosevelt to legal the embargo on exports of raw materials to the belligerent nation.—Reuter.

DRAWN LEAGUE BATTLE AT GLASGOW

LONDON, October 30.

At Glasgow, the Scottish League drew with the English League, each side scoring two goals, in dull weather before 18,000 spectators. Massie (Hearts) gave the Scots the lead from a thirty-yard drive. At half time the score was 1-0. Camsell (Middlesbrough) equalised soon after the interval. Bowden (Arsenal) gave the English the lead with a hook shot from twenty yards. The Scots equalised in the fortieth minute through Brown (Glasgow Rangers) who hit the cross-bar, Walker (Hearts) McGrory (Celtic), Sagar, the English goalkeeper, and the ball all finished in the net.—Reuter.

SENSATION AT ELSTREE

Film Pioneer Found Hanged At Country Club

LONDON, October 30.

There was a sensation at Elstree, the British film centre, when the film pioneer Herr Ludwig Blattner was found hanged at the country club.

Blattner was the inventor of the "Blattnerphone" adaptation.—Reuter

NAZI PROTEST AGAINST ARTICLE IN "STRAND"

Churchill Accused Of Insulting Hitler

BERLIN, October 30.

The German Ambassador in London has been instructed to lodge a protest against the article by Mr. Winston Churchill on Germany in the "Strand Magazine", as insulting to the head of the German State.—Reuter.

WORLD'S RAREST STAMP

Withdrawn At Auction As Reserve Is Not Reached

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The world's rarest stamp a one cent British Guiana of 1856 printed in error as a four cent, was withdrawn at £7,500 at an auction in London as the reserve price was not reached.—Reuter.

NEW DECREE LAWS FOR FRANCE

PARIS, October 30.

A varied bag of 302 new decree laws is approved of by the Council of Ministers at a meeting lasting half an hour.

The subjects covered included the position of women diplomats, suppression of insults against heads of foreign governments, increased penalties for espionage, and regulation for the sale of gas masks to civilians.—Reuter.

'PLANE CRASH CASUALTIES.

CHEYENNE (Wyoming): Oct. 31.

Four persons were killed when an airliner crashed on a hill-top, with a fierce explosion.—Reuter.

HURRICANE HAVOC.

MANAGUAS: Oct. 31.

Ten thousand persons are rendered homeless as a result of the hurricane, which swept over the Northern Coast, destroying the town of Cape Gracias, Adios and levelling to ground a number of villages and all cultivation throughout a belt of 40 miles' width and 250 miles' length.—Reuter.

ELIMINATE ADDITIONAL EXCESS RESERVES.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK: Oct. 31.

"Explosive" possibilities were inherent in the present huge excess in American bank reserves, stressed Dr. Anderson, Economist, Chase National Bank, who addressing the Investment Bankers' Association, urged the Federal Reserve Bank authorities to move vigorously towards the elimination of the additional excess reserves, made during the course of the last 18 months.

Dr. Anderson proposed credit-brakes to be applied, through selling the United States' Government Securities and raising the reserve requirements.

"It was much better to face the realities now, while the money market resources were extra-abundant. An adequate dealing of this problem will require extraordinary degree of independence and courage on the part of the Federal Reserve Bank authorities, who may be obliged to face opposition and criticism whenever they are moving in the right direction." concluded Dr. Anderson.

General de Bono (right) Commander-in-Chief of the Italian troops in Ethiopia, with some of his staff-officers, observing the advance of Italian mountaineers at the foot of Tigre.

Abyssinian warriors taking rest on the road-side at Harrar.

Thrilling Daily Detective Strip

New Story Begins Next Week

"The Chronicle" has been daily publishing a mystery strip based on Edgar Wallace's world famous detective stories.

His thrillers are being graphically portrayed in a new, pulse-quickening daily strip, vivid, tense, dramatic. You are kept in suspense until the final climax of these vivid picturized novels.

Inspector Wade was the favourite detective character of the late Edgar Wallace. You will thrill at the brave sleuth's adventures. All the mystery, suspense and thrills of the famous Wallace stories are preserved with fidelity in this exciting strip. Follow it every day, analyze the clues Inspector Wade uncovers and see if you can guess the arch-criminals.

Next week begins a new story,

INSPECTOR WADE IN "THE SILVER KEY."

Cruiser Adventure In Gale At Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 30.

During 50 mile-an-hour gale the cruiser "Devonshire" damaged her anchor and for some hours drifted dangerously close to the inner breakwater near the oil-quays. Destroyers and tugs rushed to the aid of the cruiser in view of imminent danger, while marines and sailors from the break-water assisted to edge the cruiser from the quay. Eventually "Devonshire" got her own steam under control and was none the worse for the adventure.—Reuter.

Diwali Gamblers Fined

NAGPUR, Oct. 31.

The hundred persons who were arrested for gambling on Diwali holidays and produced before the Court yesterday were all fined today, the amounts of fine ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.—United Press.

Meherally To Open Nagpur Conference

NAGPUR, Oct. 31.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Bombay Congress Socialist leader, has agreed to perform the inaugural ceremony of the Nagpur Division of Political Conference on Saturday. Mr. Sampurnanand, President-elect of the Conference arrives here on Sunday evening.

The session of the Conference comes off on Monday.—United Press.

Reward For Arrest Of Alleged Murderer

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

A reward of Rs. 150 has been offered by the Government of Bengal for information leading to the arrest of a Bengali youth named Amulya Choudhury, resident of Faridpore, who, it is alleged, murdered one Kalipada Bhattacharya suspecting him to be a spy.

The deceased was murdered while proceeding towards a local police station.—United Press.

Egyptian Men & Money For Abyssinia

Muslim Bitterness Against Italy Spreads, Sequel To Pir's Execution

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

H. H. Prince Ommar Tosson Pasha, the patron of the pro-Abyssinian Defence Association, and the Bishop of the Orthodox Church of Egypt, Dr. Abdul Hamid Saied, Tawfik Doss Pasha, Ndoori Pasha, Khashba Pasha, Kallini Fahmy Pasha and several prominent leaders of Egypt have issued an appeal to the Egyptians to help Abyssinia with men and money in addition to what has already been done.

Following the execution of their Pir and other leading Muslims who protested against the compulsory recruitment in Italian Somaliland the Muslims there are openly rebelling and bitterness is fast spreading. Hundreds of the enraged Muslims have crossed the boundary to join their Abyssinian brethren.

BITTERNESS SPREADS.

News has been received from Aden, Barbara, Zaila and Zanjibar that hearing the Pir put to death the Muslims of those places are growing more and more bitter against the aggressor.

The British High Commissioner at Cairo had a long and private talk with Nassim Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, lasting for about an hour and a half. Later on His Excellency visited Ber-Houriya, a desert post.

The Egyptian Government has issued an order prohibiting all aeroplanes, of whatever country they may be, from taking any camera while flying over Egypt.

SPEEDING UP SALVAGE BEFORE RAINS

A. G. G. Consents To Issue Permits To Owners To Visit Quetta

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

A communique states:—

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Lala Ramsaran Dass Chaudhari, Capt. Lal Chand and Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon, members of the Salvage Advisory Committee, recently appointed by the Government of India have been at Quetta from the 27th to the 30th of October. This has been their first session in the Earthquake Area and together with the local members of the Committee they have made several visits to the ruined city and have seen salvage work in progress and have visited the Refugee Camp and other places. They have also received deputations from the local people and have had daily consultations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Sir Norman Cater, and his officers.

SPEEDING UP SALVAGE.

The main object of the Committee has been to find some method of accelerating salvage of private property within the city so that as much as possible of it may be recovered before the winter rains set in.

After full discussion of all the aspects of the problem, it was decided that it is impossible to reduce the present "cordon area" by throwing open any part of it for general and uncontrolled salvage and that the best way to quickening up salvage would be gradually to divide some wards of the City into sections and open the sections in turn to owners and permit them as an experimental measure to salvage their own property under the supervision and control of the Claims Commissioner assisted by local gentlemen who have volunteered their services.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Unclaimed houses and property will be salvaged by Government Agency. Arrangements will made whereby to save them from damage. Account books and documents exposed during salvage operations and unclaimed by owners will be collected and stored until the owners are found.

PERMITS TO OWNERS

Representations were made that the present restrictions on entry into Quetta are operating harshly on certain survivors who are living elsewhere and that many of them would like to come to Quetta to see the state of their property even if salvage is not possible at present. The Agent to the Governor-General agreed that all such people applying to the Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta and should receive permits to visit Quetta on the understanding that such permits do not give the persons concerned the right to salvage and subject to limits of available accommodation.

The members of the Committee strongly advocated the employment of more labour and additional officers. While sincerely appreciating the magnitude and difficulties of the task they emphasised the paramount necessity of speeding up salvage before winter. Proposals for increasing the number of labourers will be examined.

It was arranged that the meeting of the local members of the Advisory Committee should be convened every week and the next meeting of the Full Committee should be held on 26th of November.

INDIA'S GROWING NEED OF "EXPERTS"

London "Times" On Wheeler Committee's Task

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

"Increasing obligations have been placed on the Central Government by successive Constitutional Reforms and created an evergrowing demand of specialists with technical knowledge particularly in the Finance and Commerce Departments," declares "The Times" in a leader on Sir Henry Wheeler's visit to India. In addition to some coherent method of selecting officers for Secretarial posts generally, there may be a case for training certain officers in the technical work of specialists' posts. In effect the Wheeler Committee will have to investigate the possibility of establishing a regular Federal Secretariat. It is certainly essential that when the Reforms come into being, the administrative machine should be ready for them.

HUBLI MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Oct. 31.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhayksha District Judge, Dharwar, delivered judgment to-day on Natharao Gokhale's sensational election petion.

The petition was granted with costs.

Mr. Non-Mohamedan first ward election was set aside and a fresh election ordered.

RESERVE BANK ELECTIONS

Proxy-Holders Must Get Access To Share Register, Urges S. I. Chamber

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

The Pdesident, Southern India Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Governor, Reserve Bank, Calcutta, as follows:—"The decision refusing access to the Share Register to proxy-holder is both unfortunate and unfair. It imposes severe handicap on candidates, infringes voters' rights and is open to strong public criticism. Pray consider and issue immediately instructions to Bank authorities to fill in share numbers if access is not allowable."

The President has sent a similar telegram to the Finance Member, Delhi.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE—
'WHITE FACE'
DESPERATELY, JANICE THROWS HERSELF OUT OF THE PLANE!
AS WADE FIRES, WHITE FACE LIFTS THE AUTOGIRO INTO THE AIR!
HE'S DUCKED DOWN IN THE COCKPIT, WADE!—HE'S GETTING AWAY!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Plight Of Indians In Iraq

AN APPEAL FOR REDRESS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I make bold to take advantage of your patriotism and your usual readiness to serve the cause of your countrymen, and submit this appeal to you with the earnest request that you will, with your powerful pen in your editorials, bring it to the notice of the influential and patriotic public with a view to getting the Government to move in the matter without delay.

The Government of Iraq has recently created quite a sensation among the Indian community in Basrah by serving notices on certain Indian shopowners and tradesmen to quit the country within three months and in some cases at a much shorter notice. A representation was made to the British Consul at Basrah. While through his action certain notices were cancelled, fresh notices continue to be served on others since. The latter fact leads us to the fear that the prospect of securing a lasting remedy even through the consular medium is not much. In the meantime the community is in a state of excitement and suspense. As if things are not bad enough already, there are rumours that a new law known as the Labour Protection Law which is about to come into force is going adversely to affect the position of Indians here to a still greater degree.

If the benefits which Iraq derives through India were any less than what the latter gains through her, if Indians were residing here in larger numbers than there are Iraqis in India, or if the privileges which the latter enjoy were any less than what Iraq grants us, then her attitude towards Indians could be said to have some justification. In all these matters, however, Iraq has the advantages all in her favour. No country contributes so much to the wealth of another as does India in the case of Iraq by permitting approximately 20,000 of her people every year to visit the holy places of Iraq and spend vast sums of money there, distributing charity in addition. There are besides large sums of money sent out to Iraq by religious-minded Muslims and Muslim institutions in India for purposes of charity. To mention only one instance, the Bequeathed Estates of Oudh send a regular contribution of 3 lakhs of rupees every year through the British Embassy for charity in Iraq. In point of trade India stands as one of the largest buyers of Iraq's produce. Taking dates, a mere article of luxury, according to the latest statistics, India takes 62 per cent. of the total quantity of basket dates exported from Iraq. As to what India has done for Iraq in the past, the very status of Iraq to-day as an independent State would never have been possible but for the sacrifice of well over 40,000 of India's soldiers who perished and as many disabled in the struggle that freed her from the Turkish rule, and immense was the cost of that struggle to India. Now examining the position of Iraqis in India, their number is by far greater than that of Indians here, and most of them are comfortably established in business or professions in some of the principal cities, some even passing as Anglo-Indians in order to secure lucrative positions in Government Offices, Railways and similar services. There are neither any restrictions as to the extent of property or other interests they can acquire in that country nor any harassing by the Government as falls to the lot of the Indians. It is most unfortunate, therefore, that, in return for all the benefits which Iraq has gained through India in the past and still continues to gain, and the freedom and privileges which thousands of her nationals enjoy in our own country, the few Indians that are remaining here should be harassed in this manner with the intent to expel us from the country.

In this connection, it is worth recalling how these Indians came to be here. The majority of them came out at the instance of the Government of India for war service. By the end of the occupation period they had spent a few years here, and were then faced with the alternatives of having to go back and start life all over again, not without a risk of unemployment of course, or staying where they did keeping to what jobs they held. None can blame them for having decided in favour of the latter step as things did not look so gloomy then. The rest of them came as merchants at various times, before, during and after the war. The community now consists of merchants, shop-keepers, restaurant keepers, clerks in commercial offices and a few tradesmen such as dhobies, carpenters, hair dressers, taxi owner-drivers, etc.

In the circumstances explained, it is but reasonable for us to expect of the Government of our country to secure for us the same freedom and privileges which it grants to the people of Iraq in India, and as the need for action has never been so pressing as at the present critical plight, it is earnestly requested that the Government of India be urged to take immediate steps to that end. Obviously the Government does not think it part of its duties to look into the disabilities of Indians here who were made to pull the hot-nuts out of the fire for these in authority, and if such a state of affairs should continue, it augurs very ill for as abroad and in general for those at home whom the Imperial Government may hereafter think of sending out. The Indian Government cannot be absolved from blame for this treatment meted out to us, which is purely the result of its indifference to the fate of Indians abroad. Fortunately in the present case the Indian Government holds the key to the whole problem by reason of the freedom and privileges it allows to Iraqis in India, and this can be used to good advantage to secure the desired end.

If the Government of India were to put similar restrictions and promulgate similar laws against Iraqis residing in India by thousands, Iraq will have to think twice before launching out such a suicidal policy. India seems to be the asylum for every vagrant of foreigner where he can earn unimpeded a luxurious livelihood and make a comfortable home in whatever walk of life he may be, whereas Indians who have gone abroad as honest tradesmen, craftsmen or merchants either of their own accord or through the Government now find it difficult to maintain their position in foreign countries most of which owe a good part of the development both in industry and trade to our sojourners.

Apologising for the trouble and fully relying on your patriotic assistance to your countrymen in need.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. DEAN,
Merchant, Basrah.

Basrah, Oct. 22.

School Boys And Cricket Carnival

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through the very valuable services of your columns, I desire to bring to the notice of public schools in Bombay, that on account of the time set apart by the Advisory Committeee of Cricket in India for the ensuing Quadrangular Cricket Carnival, their school boys will not be able to witness such spirited contests, which is a great disadvantage to the young and aspiring generation.

Such opportunities arise only once or twice a year, and, therefore, I humbly request the authorities concerned to give their very close attention to my request and alter the attendance time, which should be from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. during the continuance of these interesting events. There are a few schools in the city that voluntarily adopt the morning attedance during the Cricket Season.—Yours, etc.,

H. C. MITHA.

Bombay, October, 29.

(Continued from Col. 7.

istence. They must stand together shoulder to shoulder with all those progressive elements in Indian national life which are working to achieve self-government for their country by methods which are not subversive of good government. For this purpose, it is necessary in my opinion that the European 'bloc' in the various legislatures should seek alliances with all such elements and engage itself actively in the tasks of administration and legislation.

VISION OF GREATER INDIA

I see a vision of a greater India in which all communities would live in peace and friendly rivalry, and which would furnish to the world an outstanding example of the way in which differences of language, creeds and social customs can be reconciled in one common endeavour for national regeneration. At some of your annual banquets in this country, it is your custom to give the toast of "The Land we live in." May I express the hope that every one who honours that toast says to himself: "The land we live in" is "The land we live for."

PATIENCE WILL PAY HARIJANS

There Are Warring Sects In Every Religion, Says Nagpur Doctor

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

The news that Dr. Ambedkar is showing inclination towards Buddhism (though yet unconfirmed by the doctor), coming as it does immediately on the heels of Dr. Ambedkar's assurance that he would do nothing that would injure the cause of the country, was received here by the Harijan leaders as well as politicians with sighs of relief. Even Dr. Moonje, seemed to appreciate the idea. "If change of religion is considered inevitable," said he, to the Associated Press representative. "Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Veershaivism, are some of the sects of Hinduism, which provide for comparative escape from social inequalities, and yet can retain to them the advantages of the Poona Pact."

WARRING SECTS EVERYWHERE.

Reverting to the question of change of religion, however, Dr. Moonje said.—"But why should Dr. Ambedkar think of giving up his forefathers' religion? Is there any reasonable prospect of finding absolute equality in every day practice in any religion on the face of the earth? Even in Buddhism caste rules have always been strictly observed. Does he not know that the Christian untouchables of America, the Negros, are often lynched or burnt alive and suffer from all imaginable social inequalities and handicaps at the hands of the Christian caste-men, the Europeans? The law of the land gives them no protection worth the name. Do the Nogroes, therefore, threaten change of religion? Is not social and political inequality truly at the bottom of De Valera's struggle for independence for Ireland? Are not Shias, Sunnis, Ahmedias, Ismailis and other sects of Islam quarrelling and breaking each others' heads for religious and social superiority in relation to each other? Supposing Dr. Ambedkar were to turn a Moslem, which sect will he join, Shia, Sunni, Ismaili, etc?

"If commonsense and wordly practicality were to guide them, they will not follow Dr. Ambedkar to commit suicide by giving up the advantages of the Poona Pact. As Depressed Classes, they have high prospects of occupying influential positions in the legislatures of many provinces, where even the Brahmins and other high-caste Hindus will have to flatter them and seek their goodwill and help. The political democracy into which we are just entering, will soon adversely affect the caste-system and destroy untouchability. Patience will pay."

It may be recalled that, Sir Hari Singh Gour also, in a statement issued by him to the Associated Press, had exhorted Dr. Ambedkar to embrace that "True Hinduism" in which he would find "The quintessence of science and the most perfect equality," meaning thereby as he explained in a later interview—nothing else than Buddhism.—A.P.

Hardinge Bridge Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The third meeting of the Hardinge Bridge Committee will be held in Delhi on November 1 and 2, 1935, under the chairmanship of Sir James Williamson.

The results of the experiments which have been carried out by the Irrigation Research section of the Bombay Public Works Department at Poona on models of the river and the behaviour of the river during the flood season of 1935, will be considered.—United Press.

TRAGIC END OF SARAI INMATE

Found Dead With Deep Gash In Throat

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

With a deep gash in his throat a Muslim inmate in the Sarai Chaultry in the vicinity of Shahidgunj mosque was found murdered in a pool of blood by the Sarai-keeper. The deceased came to Sarai only last evening from Gujarat with a companion who was found missing this morning. Police are investigating.—A.P.

Dusserah Riot Arrests In Rohtak

ROHTAK, Oct. 30.

The local police under orders from higher authorities have arrested about 30 persons, mostly butchers, in connection with the last communal riot on the Dusserah festival. The arrested persons have been enlarged on bail.—United Press.

"BRITAIN WANTS WAR"

Berlin Editors On Italo-Abyssinia Tangle

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.)

In a signed article, Herr Paul Scheffer, Editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt" says:—

"There are few people in Geneva who do not believe that England wants war. According to them, Italy has been strengthening her position in the Mediterranean, and England's naval demonstration was to remind imprudent people that Britannia and Britannia alone rules the waves."

Frankfurter Zeitung editorially observes:—

"The result of what has happened in Geneva so far is that England must take the responsibility on her own shoulders if an agreement is not reached. If it comes to drastic measures, the recent more pacific declarations of England and Italy will be no guarantor of peace."—United Press.

IBN SAUD'S NEW WIFE

Move To Further Tribal Security

JERUSALEM, (By Air Mail.)

The latest bride of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, daughter of Emir Nawaf El Shaalan, paramount Sheik of the Rualla tribe, was married by proxy at Damascus on October 18 last.

She will enter the harem of the fifty-five-year-old King, reputed to consist of more than 100 wives. They live at Mecca and Riyadh, in the province of Nejd, the Wahabi monarch's winter capital.

In marrying Shaalan's daughter he contracted a diplomatic alliance. The Sheik rules a vast tribe of nomads, roaming the whole length of Wadi Sirhan. Therefore his friendship is of vital importance to the King's desert policy, which aims at tribal security.—United Press.

Govt. Loan For Trivandrum Cotton Mill

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 30.

The Cotton Mill at Quilon has applied to the Government for a loan of seven lakhs for the expansion of the factory.

The Government are making necessary enquiries into the working of the Mill to find out whether it is worthwhile granting the loan.—United Press.

HYDERABAD HINDUS' MEMORIAL

Demand Open Trial For Prominent Leader

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Oct. 31.

It it understood that the prominent Hindus of Hyderabad have submitted a memorial to the President through the Political Department of the Nizam's Government asking for an open trial of Mr. R. S. Naik, a prominent Hindu leader, who was prohibited last month from entering the British Administered Areas in the State.—United Press.

Rohtak Harijans Condemn Ambedkar's Move

ROHTAK, Oct. 30.

At a meeting of the local Harijans held at the residence of Choudhry Hira Lal, a resolution was passed expressing resentment at the move of Dr. Ambedkar and the resolutions of the Yeola Conference.—United Press.

Jat Murder Sequel: Three To Hang

ROHTAK, Oct. 30.

Mr. Mirza Abdul Rab, District and Sessions Judge, sentenced one Rali Ram, a Jat of Rohtak and two others to death under section 302 I.P.C. for the murder of another Jat of Nahri.

It is stated that there was long-standing enmity between the deceased and the accused.—United Press.

MOTOR CAR FACTORY FOR CALCUTTA?

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The "United Press" understands that several automobile experts with overseas training and experience contemplate starting a Motor Car Manufacturing Company in Calcutta in the near future. Mr. S. N. Sircar, an automobile engineer, who is a nephew of Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member to the Government of India, is the chief financier and pioneer of the scheme.

The proposed cars will be designated as "India." The approximate output of the proposed factory would be 60 cars per month to run about 60 miles per hour at fuel consumption of 30 miles per gallon.—United Press.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Witnesses Under Police Influence And Unreliable, Say Their Lordships

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The second sensational case in connection with the murder of Gulalchand, was decided by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Monroe of the Lahore High Court when the appellant Abdul Gaffar who was sentenced to death, was acquitted.

The prosecution story alleges that Rampratap was the ring leader of a gang of which Gulalchand, his nephew and Abdul Gaffar and Abdul Sattar, accused and others, were members. Rampratap was strangled to death by his nephew and associates for his property and the crime remained untraced. Gulalchand next filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 28,000 from Rampratap's property on the basis of a pronote and obtained an 'ex parte' decree. Gulalchand's associates now became suspicious of his designs and conspired his murder. They took him out in March last on the pretext of committing a dacoity in Baahadurgarh. Gulalchand was shot dead in his car with his revolver and with the idea of concealing the murder they took the dead body to an unknown destination, but on the way the car ran into a ditch and was smashed. The dead body was abandoned there.

Abdul Qayam, an ex-jail warder, turned approver. Four persons were challaned, of whom Abdul Gaffar was sentenced to death.

Their Lordships held that the approver and other witnesses were too much under police influence and unreliable.—United Press.

MYSORE CONGRESS WORKER'S FAST

Dispute Over Temple Management

MYSORE, Oct. 30.

A Congress worker of Mysore, Mr. Ramdas, has undertaken a fast following a dispute with the authorities of the local Sri Raghavendra Swami Mutt regarding the ownership of a temple dedicated to Sri Rama in Mysore.

Clad in yellow Khadi, Mr. Ramdas is seated on the threshold of the temple, and explains to visitors the object of his fast.

It is stated that he made a gift of the temple, which was constructed from public subscriptions collected by him, to Sri Raghavendra Swami Mutt in 1931, as he could not maintain the temple consequent on his choice to enter politics.

In March 1932, Mr. Ramdas disobeyed an order of the District Magistrate by hoisting a national flag in the city and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

On his release from jail, Mr. Ramdas requested the authorities of the Mutt to return the Sri Rama temple to his management.

Mr. Ramdas has undertaken the fast as a protest against the refusal of the Mutt authorities to hand over the management of the temple to him.—United Press.

Viceroy's Calcutta Programme

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon will arrive at Calcutta about the third of December and will remain there till about the third of January 1936.

A Viceregal Garden Party will be held on Friday, the 20th December.—United Press.

Mody's Short-Cut To Dominion Status

'MODUS OPERANDI' OF REFORMS PARTY

Appeal To Europeans To Fall In Line With Nationalist India

In the course of an address to the member of the European Association on Thursday Sir Homi Mody said:—

Before I start to play the role of the candid friend, let me briefly place before you the proper political background against which we must view the problems of the day. It seems to be the fashion in many quarters in Great Britain to regard the new Constitution as a tremendous experiment. The implication is that India is being given at one bound a political system of a very far-reaching character, which is largely foreign to her habits of thought and political equipment. It is forgotten that the changes which will be shortly inaugurated are the result of an evolution which can be traced back a great many years.

R.T.C. PROMISES

Another aspect of the present political situation must be emphasised. The Constitution has failed to command the enthusiasm of any section of public opinion in the country. The rich promise of the first Round Table Conference has not been fulfilled, and every subsequent stage in the building up of the Constitution has made it progressively illiberal. My Liberal friends got very annoyed with me a little while ago over a gentle reference I made to the way in which they had hurled defiance at their annual meeting in December last. I am glad to find that they have no intention of allowing their heroic resolution on the occasion to stand in the way of their working the Reforms, and that it is their desire, as much as it is of other progressive elements, to extract the maximum good they can out of the Constitution.

DOMINION STATUS

But let there be no misunderstanding with regard to the ultimate objective, either of the Liberals or of any other party. The French say that the British have 200 religions but only one sauce. In like manner, it might be said that India has 200 political creeds, but only one ideal—Dominion Status. I venture to think that even the Congress would not hesitate to adopt that objective if it felt assured that it would give India, precisely as it has given Canada, South Africa and Australia, the fullest liberty possible to regulate her own internal affairs and to determine her external relations in the light of what she conceives to be her special interests.

REFORMS PARTY

A little while ago, I urged the formation of a Reforms Party whose objective would be to make a determined effort to work the Constitution and to fight the forces of disruption. The suggestion has been variously criticised, and I would like to take this opportunity of explaining that it was not really a new Party I was thinking of, but rather a grouping together, for a single purpose, of the various elements which will find their way into the legislatures, and who, however varying their creeds and political programmes, are united in their desire to work the Constitution, and utilise to the fullest whatever opportunities it presents for the promotion of the national good.

EUROPEAN'S PLEA

Where is the European going to stand in the future that is being opened out? Let me as a friend put the issue straight and square to you. But before I do so, I would like you to realise very clearly the environment you have created for yourselves. Many of you have spent the best years of your life in this country, and in various ways have rendered devoted service. But it is undeniable that you have always lived your life apart from the people. The Suez Canal which brought the world nearer to India has in a sense made the Britisher more remote. It is for you to determine whether the time has not arrived for regulating your social habits and relations with Indians in a less exclusive spirit.

PLEA FOR GOODWILL

Will he regard it his business under the new Constitution merely to look after his own special interests and the way in which they are safeguarded, or is he going to concern himself more actively than he has done before with the solution of the many and varied problems which will confront the country? Sheltered though he may be behind the safeguards he has secured for his commerce and his political position generally, is not going to try and develop a closer contact with his Indian fellow-citizens and create that goodwill which, in the ultimate analysis, is his greatest safeguard?

THOSE TWO PACTS

The Indo-Lancashire Agreement was the first effort to achieve by negotiation a settlement of conflicting interests. The Pact has brought upon me as one of its authors a large volume of misdirected criticism—not always dictated, I am afraid, by considerations which are economic. It is refreshing, however, to note that even amongst those who were loudest in their condemnation, there is a growing disposition to recognise the value of trade agreements with Great Britain, freely entered into on a basis of equality and mutual benefits. There has been no more controversial problem in the economic sphere than the question of Imperial Preference. The Ottawa Agreement is now being attacked, not so much because it concedes preferences to Britain, but because, according to its critics, the reciprocal advantages to India are unsubstantial and the country has lost in the bargain a part of its foreign trade.

IN LINE WITH NATIONAL LIFE

What part are the various European Associations and commercial bodies going to play in this development? I can conceive of only one way in which they can develop this better atmosphere and secure for themselves that goodwill which is essential for their continued ex-

(Continued n Col. 2.)

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WORKER AS HIS OWN TRUSTEE

PROF. BRIJ NARAIN PROPOUNDS SOCIALIST SCHEME AT 'PINDI CONFERENCE

The Burden Of Economic Safeguards

(From A Correspondent).

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 26.

Presiding over the First Punjab and Frontier Socialist Conference (held at Rawalpindi), Prof. Brij Narain said:—

The world political situation is serious. The war between Italy and Abyssinia may involve other countries.

We have no direct interest in this war. And I am certainly no admirer of Mussolini or Fascism.

There is a common saying in Italy, "We won the War but lost the peace.

But what of Abyssinians? It is good for Italy to conquer Abyssinia. Is it also good for Abyssinia to be conquered?

The most charitable interpretation of Il Duce's motives is that he wishes to assume responsibility for the moral and material progress of Abyssina in the same sense in which Britain is responsible for our moral and material progress.

The question of our willing participation in the war, does not arise. We have no choice in the matter.

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDS IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Well, the new constitution is now a fact of law and safeguards form an integral part of it. They have been discussed "ad nauseum," and I have neither the time nor the inclination to repeat all that has been said about them. It is not denied that the most important safeguards are expressly meant for the protection of British trade and industry. As a teacher of economics I am particularly interested in the commercial safeguards which replace the old Fiscal Convention, and in the principle of Reciprocity as it affects the shipping industry. The old Fiscal Convention did not give India complete fiscal autonomy, but it was infinitely better than the new commercial safeguards. The principle accepted by the Secretary of State in 1921 was that "India should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa." So far from making this liberty more secure, the new constitution has made an end of it altogether.

The principle of Reciprocity as applied to shipping is a good joke. It is an answer to a Bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Haji in 1928. The object of the Bill was to reserve coastal traffic to Indian ships. No such Bill can ever become law under the new constitution. We cannot subject ships registered in the United Kingdom "to any discrimination whatsoever" to which ships registered in British India would not be subjected in the United Kingdom. Conditions of competition are to be perfectly equal for all British subjects, whether domiciled in British India or the United Kingdom, and for all ships whether registered in British India or the United Kingdom. If we find it difficult to capture our own coastal trade, we may build ships to compete with British ships on perfectly equal terms in the British coastal as well as foreign trade. The idea is brilliant. At the end of perhaps a thousand years or more we may, under the principle of Reciprocity, succeed in obtaining a somewhat larger share in our coastal trade than at present.

India had a flourishing shipping industry in the 16th and 17th centuries. The word "nachoda" repeatedly occurs in the "Dagh Register," a diary kept by the Dutch at Batavia in the 17th century. We know the word "nakhuda" now because it occurs in Urdu verses, otherwise Indian "nakhudas" are extinct like the dodo. When Indians go abroad, they sail under British, Italian, French, German or Japanese captains. There are practically no Indian ships engaged in foreign commerce, and Indian ships engaged in the coastal trade form a very percentage of the total.

In these degenerate days it is pleasant to recall that there was a time when India was able to build better ships than either England or Holland. A letter from the English President and Council to the East India Company dated November 1668 says.

"... These carpenters are grown so expert and masters of their art that there are many Indian vessels that in shape exceed those that come either out of England or Holland."

What became of the Indian shipping industry? The Moghuls were weak on the sea and unable to protect Indian shipping. There is overwhelming evidence to show that the disappearance of Indian shipping was not due to peaceful competition.

The present condition of British shipping is described as 'parlous.' Before the Great War Great Britain owned about 40 per cent. of the world's tonnage; her share is now less than 27 per cent. British tonnage has sunk absolutely as well as relatively. Since Britain's merchant shipping is "a matter of life and death," the Commerce Member of the Government of India, being fully alive to the duties and responsibilities of his office, has, by means of circulars, asked certain bodies in India to patronise British ships. He did not admit that he had issued the circulars in response to suggestions emanating from 'Home.' He declined to accept a short notice question on the subject, Indian Ministers will tolerate no heckling on questions affecting vital British interests. That the development of Indian shipping may also be a matter of life and death, is not recognised by them.

After criticising the new constitution and especially commercial safeguards, Mr. Brij Narain said:—

The new constitution is a settled fact. Not much is to be gained by finding fault with it now. It is certain that it will be worked. That was obvious from the very beginning.

WHY WE LEFT CONGRESS

I may here explain why we left the Congress. The trade depression had something to do with it. The Socialist Party was organised in 1934 as a party within the Congress—it was called the Punjab Congress Socialist Party. Later, in the summer of 1935 we changed our designation by dropping the word 'Congress.' This action was misinterpreted by a certain section of the press. We wished to remain within the Congress fold, but it soon became clear to us that there was little understanding of the economic or the political situation in Congress circles.

Very briefly, we left the Congress because we had no faith in the Congress programme. It would have been hypocrisy on our part to have remained within the Congress, believing as we do that Gur, Charkha, Khaddar, temple-entry and Council entry have nothing whatever to do with the political emancipation or economic regeneration of India.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

Our choice was wise. For later developments of Congress policy have only served to widen the gulf between the Congress and Socialists.

Having accepted the ideal of complete independence, and having definitely rejected the new constitution, there is a disposition in Congress circles to accept office.

Office is a snare and a trap. By assuming office Congressmen will not bring 'Swaraj' any nearer than it is to-day, but they run a very great risk of losing whatever prestige they enjoy at present. I mention 'prestige' deliberately, for in the Punjab particularly Congress prestige has formed the subject of discussion in the press for months together.

We, Punjab Socialists, are not interested in office. Nor are we seeking election to the Council. If any of us has such ambitions, he must leave the Party.

OUR CONCEPTION OF STATE.

We stand for a new conception of the State. We are governed today by landlords and capitalists, both Indian and foreign. Seventy five per cent of members of the Punjab Legislative Council represent landlord interests. Before the "Reforms" of 1919 the Government of India was a predominantly foreign Government. The "Reforms" of 1919 meant to transfer of real power to Indians, nor (as we have seen) is such transfer contemplated in the new Government of India Act. But Indian landlords and capitalists will have a greater voice in the government of the country, in comparatively non-essential matters, than before. This may satisfy some people and parties in India. We want a change of political system. Landlords and capitalists have constituted themselves trustees of the welfare of the worker. We want the worker become his own trustee.

Secondly, we advocate a change of economic system. Our State will suppress economic competition. It will formulate large schemes of economic development and carry them out. A planned economy, State directed and State controlled, will replace the present regime of economic confusion.

This view of the economic functions of the State is forced on us by the breakdown of the 'laissez faire system.' As we have seen, scientific opinion throughout the world favours a planned economy. In India there are special reasons which make planning, both cultural and economic, an absolute necessity.

By economic planning I do not mean just a policy of industrialisation or a policy of agricultural development. No State can get along without a policy of some kind or other We have had an agricultural policy since the establishment of the Departments of Agriculture. An Imperial Department of Agriculture existed in 1871. The State may also claim to possess an industrial policy, though the policy is thoroughly insincere.

Economic planning that we have in view is something entirely different. It will embrace both production and distribution. It will make the State the sole producer and the sole distributor of wealth.

There is imperative need in India for rapid industrialisation, as this is the only means of relieving the growing pressure on land and of finding work for the educated unemployed. Planned industrial production can bring about this change in an incredibly short time. For our State will depend on no capitalists for initiating new and developing old industries. The State will itself set up factories and worshops, divert surplus labour from agriculture to industries, and train industrial workers.

The State will consciously and deliberately build up our industrial system. Our industrial development at present is proceeding in a haphazard manner. It is a process of building from the top. We are concentrating attention on consumers' goods, neglecting almost entirely producers' goods, e.g., the manufacture of machines, means of communication and means of transportation. The manufacture of machinery alone will create employment for hundreds of thousands of educated youngmen.

The change of system, so far as production is concerned, means the rationalisation of industry and the modernisation of agriculture.

Perhaps you will say: "What has the world gained by the rationalisation of industry and modernisation of agriculture? Is not the trade depression due to the great increase in the world's producing capacity which has resulted from the use of modern machine methods of production?"

You are right. Under the existing system progress is a direct cause of poverty and science and invention are not a blessing but a curse.

But it is not the fault of science and invention. It is the fault of the capitalist system in which as the capacity to produce increases the capacity to consume shrinks. This is one of the inherent contradictions of capitalism. More and more goods are produced but they find no purchasers. Mass production is expanding but mass consumption is contracting.

When production exceeds effective demand, the balance between production and consumption may be restored in one or two ways: (1) stimulating demand by increasing the purchasing power of the masses, or (2) reducing supply.

Restriction of production is an old and tried method. But restriction of production implies that producing capacity is not fully utilised. It is a retrograde step. A fall of prices enables the poorer classes to share in the gains of progress and is, therefore, a matter for rejoicing. When an attempt is made to raise prices by the restriction of production, undeserved injury is inflicted on the consumer.

ISOLATION NOT POSSIBLE

A way of escape from our present difficulties, which has been suggested, is returned to the simple life, a state of things in which wants are few and each family is self-sufficient, producing largely what it consumes. At present even village economy is not self-sufficient. A return to the simple life of pre-historic times is not inconceivable, but (assuming that it is possible to isolate India from the rest of the world) it would be a life of greater poverty and hardship for the masses than at present.

The right way of restoring the balance between production and consumption is not by capitalist sabotage, or reversion to hand-power, which is an attempt to sabotage civilisation, but a better distribution of wealth.

The world has not turned socialist, but even in countries which may be described as strong-holds of capitalism, it is beginning to be felt that a crisis such as the present cannot be overcome without stimulating mass consumption.

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM

There is an aspect of the socialist movement which should appeal to all those who are thoroughly sick of communal squabbles. We recognise no Hindus, Mussalmans or Sikhs as such. We know only workers. We have Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus in our Party, but we never ask our members about their religious convictions. Religion is entirely their own affair. Some of us are vegetarians and others non-vegetarians. Will it not be ridiculous if we started fighting among ourselves on this issue? It will be said that religion is a more important issue. I agree—just because religion has been made by Government the basis of the distribution of loaves and fishes of office. Those who care for Government employment and for seats on legislative bodies, will never cease to fight about the Communal Award and the percentages. The most trivial happenings are exploited for electioneering purposes in a blatantly communal manner. But Government employment is not for every one It directly benefits less than one per cent of the population. Councils mean nothing for the working masses. The masses do not control them. Further, the economic interests of the working masses, whether in towns or villages, are the same. Government land revenue policy is the same for Sikhs and Muslim peasant-proprietors. Landlordism has the same significance for Sikh and Muslim tenants. The growing educated unemployment affects young men of all communities. If the administration is top-heavy, it is top-heavy for all communities. If the rate of exchange is so high as to discourage exports; if the export of gold impoverishes the country; if the commercial safeguards damp and discourage enterprise— Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are equal sufferers. A heavy responsibilty lies on communal leaders who knowingly foment communal quarrels. They have sacrificed the real interests of the people for selfish ends.

PROPAGANDA AMONG MASSES.

"In conclusion, I may once more emphasize the need for organising the workers, both in towns and villages, on a non-communal basis. I suggest that we split into two sections, rural and urban, both for study and educative, constructive work. Some of us enjoy more facilities for work in towns; others for work in villages. We may take up rural or urban work according to our inclinations and opportunities. But whether his sphere of activities is rural or urban, a socialist worker must never forget that socialism is not a creed to be forced on an unwilling people. It is our primary task to study the difficulties of the people and to assist them in finding a solution. The solution must not be doctrinaire, but one which the people concerned can understand and which makes an appeal to them. It is only thus that the working masses can be brought together on a common economic basis."

ALLEGED POLICE "ZULUM" IN GANDEVI

Authorities To Take Action

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 28.

The news of the alleged police "rulum" on a Dubla in Gandevi has aroused a keen sense of resentment amongst the intelligentsia of the city. It is gratifying to note that higher officers are going to take strong steps to bring the offenders to book. It is hoped that an able Police Commissioner like Mr. R. B. Bhadge will device ways and means to check such action of the police.

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You get quicker-stopping and the greater road grip of more non-skid blocks in the centre.

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You get more rubber in the tread—an average of two pounds more per tyre.

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43% More Non-Skid Mileage at no extra cost to you!

Inspector Faurot takes strangest case

So Goodyear took a daring step and went to Inspector Joseph Faurot—former head of the New York Detective Bureau—associate of Scotland Yard and the Sureté Generale—the man-hunter who introduced the Bertillon System and fingerprint identification into America.

"Shadow 'G-3.' Track down 'G-3' users wherever you can find them and ferret out the facts about its performance," Goodyear instructed him.

So this famous sleuth undertook the strangest case a great detective ever worked on. He travelled more than 7,000 miles—in mountain countries and plain, in busy cities and rural quiet.

He trailed hundreds of motorists, interviewed business men, taxi drivers, farmers, truck men, chauffeurs—took testimony from dealers—checked speedometers—took actual tread "footprints" of the tyres themselves.

Inspector Joseph A. Faurot is one of the world's most famous detectives. He has worked with Scotland Yard and the Sureté Generale in solving many celebrated mysteries. His international reputation led Goodyear to select him to gather the evidence that proved "G-3" delivers 43% longer non-skid mileage.

The evidence piles up!

Day by day, week by week, the evidence accumulated in the Inspector's fat case book. Read, in his own terse words, the facts as he recorded them for presentation to you, the jury:

CASE No. 18—HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT. *"G-3's" on all wheels—driven 23,810 miles over concrete and gravel roads. Much hilly country. Grip on tyres still good.*

CASE No. 88— GENERAL CONTRACTOR. *Very fast driver. Has covered over 20,000 miles in last nine months on "G-3's." Gritty condition of roads hard on tyres. Says, "at least 50% longer grip than previous tyres."*

CASE No. 94—CIGARETTE SALESMAN. *Fast driver, covering rural districts—gravel and unpaved roads. At 17,716 miles good tread pattern still showing on "G-3."*

CASE No. 73—PHYSICIAN. *Has wide practice, covers lots of territory. Drives at average speed of 50 miles an hour. Tread on "G-3" worn smooth at 23,666 miles, but says, "it gave 100% longer non-skid mileage than previous tyres."*

Why "G-3" is a success

These few cases are typical of hundreds reported by the Inspector. And if you seek to know why "G-3" gives this superlative performance, there are two simple reasons:

It has a broader, flatter tread containing an average of two pounds more rubber. That gives more road contact, more grip, more safety, more wear!

And it is built with Goodyear's exclusive Supertwist Cord—the only body construction strong enough to carry this steuter, sturdier tread—the only construction that gives you maximum burst-protection in every ply!

CASE No. 104—ATHLETIC COACH. *Average driver. Says he is getting "more than 50% longer tread wear from "G-3" than from other tyres on same car."*

The evidence is in—you be the judge. If you want 43% more non-skid mileage, longer wear, greater safety, you will find it in the Goodyear "G-3" All-Weather at the nearest Goodyear dealer—at no extra cost!

GOODYEAR

"G-3" COSTS US MORE TO BUILD—BUT COSTS YOU NO MORE TO BUY

Municipal Finances Show Improvement

Surplus Reappears After 4 Years Of Deficits

Decrease In Expenditure And Increase In Income For Year 1934-35

For the first time, after four years, the Municipal Commissioner has been able to present an optimistic outlook in regard to the Municipal Finances.

In the Administration Report for the year 1934-'35, after reviewing the affairs of the several departments under his charge, the Commissioner states:—

"While the previous year ended with a gloomy outlook, the year under report, closes on a more hopeful note.

Trade Improvement

Continuing the Report says:—

Four successive years of deficit, abolition of the cotton duty to arrest the diversion of the Port trade, and the coagulation of international trade owing to intensive economic nationalism and the craving for self-sufficiency, gave ample grounds for anxiety. But although the year of report showed no appreciable improvement in world conditions, it marked a more hopeful outlook for the local textile industry. Some of the mills which had been closed were re-opened under new management, with the result that the proportion of idle machinery was reduced from 40 to 20 per cent. The percentage of looms working night shift also rose from 11 to 33 per cent. The industry enjoyed comparative relief from labour strikes.

The position with regard to the Port trade also improved during the year. The volume of this trade increased by 3 per cent and its value by 8 per cent. Imports increased by 6.6 per cent. while exports decreased by 1.1 per cent. The competition of Kathiawar ports though less keen with regard to exports was particularly severe with regard to imports, which considered in terms of value increased in their case by 25 per cent. But this adverse situation is likely to improve if the negotiations of the Government of India with the maritime States of Kathiawar bear fruit.

The prosperity of the local textile industry and of the Port trade constitutes the warp and woof of Municipal finance. The improvement recorded in the former however, has not yet reacted to its full extent on the latter.

The position of Municipal finances no doubt slightly improved during the year, as explained below; this was due more to the adopted of certain expedients than to any normal growth in the revenue.

Surplus Of Over 3 Lakhs

According to the Budget Estimates, the income, expenditure and deficit for the year were estimated at Rs. 331.43 lakhs, Rs. 334.26 lakhs and Rs. 2.83 lakhs respectively. The actual income realised was Rs. 319.33 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 316.19 lakhs, so that the year ended with a surplus of Rs. 3.14 lakhs.

Though the surplus made its reappearance for the first time after 4 years of deficit, it was not due to any natural improvement in the revenue, which on the contrary has received a permanent setback of at least Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs on account of the abolition of the Cotton Duty during the year.

The loss of this revenue made it necessary to appropriate for the first time towards revenue, the excess interest in the Sinking Fund amounting to Rs. 2.39 lakhs and to reduce by Rs. 6.73 lakhs, the debt charges by extending the currency of the Development loans. Further it became necessary towards the end of the year to delete as a temporary measure the provision of Rs 0.70 lakh for depreciation and Rs. 1.40 lakhs for the contribution to the Renewal of Road Surfaces Fund. These exceptional steps have brought about the surplus of Rs. 3.14 lakhs.

Decreased Expenditure

The actual income during the year, viz., Rs. 319.33 lakhs, shows an increase of Rs. 5.17 lakhs over that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 314.16 lakhs. The total increase was Rs. 20.67 lakhs against which there were decreases amounting to Rs. 15.50 lakhs.

The main increases were in respect of General Tax Rs. 11.24 lakhs due to increase in the rate from 11 to 12 per cent., Tobacco Duty Rs. 1.11 lakhs Water Works Rs. 0.30 lakh, Education (Primary) Rs. 0.29 lakh, Street Cleansing and Conservancy Rs. 0.69 lakh, Roads, Drains and Sewers Rs. 1.16 lakhs, Markets and Slaughter Houses Rs. 0.22 lakh and Extraordinary Receipts Rs. 5.19 lakhs. The main decreases were in respect of Cotton Duty Rs. 8.85 lakhs (due to its abolition) and Buildings, Land Acquisition and Management Rs. 6.27 lakhs, of which Rs. 6.03 lakhs are due to smaller proceeds from the sale of land.

Decreased Expenditure.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 316.19 lakhs shows a decrease of Rs. 9.33 lakhs over that of the previous year, viz, Rs. 325.52 lakhs. The total increases in expenditure amounted to Rs. 1.86 lakhs, viz., Rs. 0.20 lakh under General Supervision, Rs. 0.46 lakh under Water Works, Rs. 0.25 lakh under Fire Brigade, Rs. 0.55 lakh under contribution towards Improvement Schemes, Rs. 0.37 lakh under Provident Fund, Pensions, etc., and Rs. 0.3 lakh under other heads.

K. E. M. Hospital

The K. E. M. Hospital had again to work in excess of its full complement of 354 beds despite the constant check exercised by the administration. This feature has now become common, with the result that the administrative staff had to be strengthened during the year.

The total number of in-patients admitted and new out-patients treated during the year was 11,206 and 72,636 respectively against 10,833 and 71,754 in the preceding year, while the total out-patient attendance was 2,12,434 against 2,07,811. The daily average number of in-patients was 364.9 against 354.5 in the preceding year, and the daily average of out-patient attendance was 683.1 against 672.4. The highest number of in-patients reached on a single day was 417 and the highest number of out-patients 926. Out of a total number of 11,206 in-patients 1,044 died; in 471 cases the death occurred within three days of admission, which shows that the cases were too far advanced for hospital treatment to be of any avail. If therefore we leave these out of account, the percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated was 5.

Hospital Expenditure

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 4.77 lakhs against Rs. 4.87 lakhs in the preceding year. The cost has been steadily brought down during the past five years in spite of the increase in the establishment, resulting in a net reduction of about Rs. 0.50 lakh per annum.

The cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 2-13-7 and that per out-patient attendance Rs. 1-5-0 against Rs. 3-0-8 and Rs. 1-4-8 in the previous year. The fall in the former was partly due to the fall in the prices of diets, drugs, stores, etc., and partly to certain essential repairs being deferred for lack of funds.

The increase in the out-patient cost was due partly to the increased expenditure on drugs, dressings and establishment. The cost of the nursing establishment was Rs. 80-6-2 per nurse per month against Rs. 83-9-6 in the preceding year if the cost of the P. F. contribution and of the quarters for the menial staff attached to the nurses' quarters are not taken into account.

In spite of its many-sided organisation, the Hospital according to the Dean requires to be developed in more directions. He stresses the need for the provision of Radium, the opening of the Venereal Ward waiting to be equipped since 1930, provision of a separate Ward for tubercular patients, construction of a Tonsil Ward and the extension of the electro-cardiograph room.

Of these the opening of the Venereal Ward has been brought nearer fruition by separately funding the contributions from the Hospital Maintenance Fund. The provision of Radium may perhaps be unnecessary in view of the proposed establishment of a Radium Institute in the City by the Tata Charities. The other needs may have to wait better times unless private philanthropy meets them.

Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College

During the year, the University granted permission to raise the number of admissions to the first year class in the College from 70 to 80. The Dean gives an interesting analysis of the educational and social experience of the new entrants which among other things shows that the average age of students at the time of admission was 20. The total number of students (including those in the post-graduate courses) at the College was 399 against 374 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on the College and the Hostel (which now accommodates 134 students) was Rs. 2.26 lakhs and the receipts amounted to about Rs. 1 lakh against Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 0.93 lakh in the preceding year. The net cost per student was Rs. 325 against Rs. 333 in the preceding year. The cost per student is of course in inverse proportion to the number of students and was highest, viz., Rs. 6.024 in 1925-26 in the year in which the College was opened, when the number of students was lowest.

A view of the insanitary stables at Morland Road which are occupied by hack victoria horses, goats and human attendants. Mosquito infested, owing to overflowing drains these filthy spots are never inspected by the Municipality, though they are in the heart of an important residential quarter.

EXPORT OF DRY CATTLE FROM BOMBAY

Plea For Extensions Of Railway Concessions

In consequence of the representation made by the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Bombay Presidency Cattle Improvement and Dairy Farming Association, the B. B. and C. I. Railway granted some time ago a reduction of 25 per cent. in railway freight for exporting dry cattle from Bombay to Sabarmati and Viramgam, as an experimental measure, from June 15, 1935, to October 15 of the same year. As a result of that concession several owners of milch cattle were induced to send their dry cattle to breeding areas in Gujerat.

On the expiry of the term of the concession, a deputation of the representatives of the League and other organisations met the General Traffic Manager of the Railway and suggested, among other matters, that the concession should be extended up to December 15, 1935, to enable cattle owners to export their dry cattle, which could not be sent in large numbers to Gujerat owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

It was also urged that two attendants be permitted to travel free with the cattle and that calves above the age of one year, be allowed to be exported at concession rates and those below that age should not be charged at all. These concessions, it was pointed out, would greatly encourage the owners at a time when propaganda was being carried on for the revival of rural industries.

The General Traffic Manager assured the deputation that their demands would be considered.

RETURNED DEPORTEE GETS ONE YEAR'S JAIL.

"You were mixing with the Diwali Crowds. Evidently you wanted to reap a harvest."

With the above remark, Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, sentenced a returned deportee with 5 previous convictions to one year's rigorous imprisonment on Thursday.

The C. I. D., stated that the accused Chaganlal Harjivan was deported on April 26, 1934, from Bombay. He returned in September, 1934, and was arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

After release the accused surrendered to the Bombay Police in September last. He was given a ticket of Jodhpur and was escorted up to Palghar.

During the Diwali festival in Bombay, the accused was seen in the crowds at Bhuleshwar and was taken into custody.

Chaganlal stated that he came to Bombay to make Diwali purchases of some cloth, but his story was not accepted.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At the inquest held to-day, on the body of Sitaram Ramchandra, a cooly, who fell from the overbridge, at the Grant Road Station on Wednesday, while in a state of drunkenness, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The dead body of a Hindu youth, who was stated to be demented since childhood, was found in the sea near Kennedy Sea Face on Wednesday.

At the inquest held to-day, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to asphyxiation due to either suicidal or accidental drowning.

That death was due to opium-poisoning, self-administered, was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held to-day on the body of Parashram Babu, an unemployed Hindu youth aged 23 years, residing at Fergusson Road.

An unknown Hindu passenger travelling without a ticket is stated to have jumped out of a train as it approached Mahim Station (B. B. & C. I.) on Tuesday evening for fear of being detected and sustained severe injuries.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

At the inquest held to-day, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Head Time Keeper of the Toyo Potdar Mills was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court to-day on a charge of misappropriation of Rs. 3,157.

It was stated that the duties of the suspect, Shankar Angi Parab, were to prepare muster rolls, to draw wages and distribute the same among workers and hand over the balance to the mill management. When the accounts between January and September, 1935 were scrutinised, it is alleged a defalcation to the extent of Rs. 3,157 was discovered.

Pending further investigations, Shankar was remanded in custody till November 14.

On a charge of causing death by negligence, Latif Ahmed, driver of a motor-car No. 3733 Y, was placed before the Mazagoan Magistrate, to-day.

The Dongri Police who arrested him, stated that Abdul Karim was sleeping on the road in Khambekar Street near a stationary motor-car, on Tuesday last.

The distance between the motor-car and the person at that time was stated to be 10 feet.

The accused in starting the car is alleged to have run over Karim with the result that he sustained severe injuries. Subsequently he died in the J. J. Hospital.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail, to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

As a result of an altercation, near a water-tap, at De Lisle Road Cross Lane between a woman and her neighbour, last night, a serious fracas resulted.

Pahadi Ramjatan and eight others arrested in this connection by the Agripada Police were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

The investigating officer in applying for remand into custody of the accused, stated, before the Magistrate, that Gangabai was pushed aside by Ramjatan near a water tap in the Nathu Wani Chawl, De Lisle Road Cross Lane.

In the fracas that ensued all the "bhayyas" of the locality, armed with sticks and stones, ranged themselves against the rival party.

Sticks and stones were freely used and the woman and four other persons belonging to her party were assaulted. Four persons who sustained injuries were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Pending further police inquiries, the accused were enlarged on bail.

As a result of a series of raids carried out last night by the Pydhonie, Kalachowki and Nagpada Police in alleged gambling dens, 31 persons were arrested and put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

Armed with a gambling warrant the Pydhonie Police raided two rooms at Old Bengalpura Street, last night and arrested Abdul Aziz Allabux, Ebrahim Mohommed Jaffer and 20 other Muslims. All the accused were ordered to be released on bail to-day by the Magistrate, pending further inquiries.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani of the Kalachowki Police raided a room in the Kavarana Building situated opposite Venus Cinema on the Parel Road and arrested five Hindus.

The Nagpada Police contributed their quota by raiding a building at Foras Road and arresting four persons, three of whom are Muslims and one Parsi. All the accused were ordered to be released on bail by the Magistrate, to-day, pending further police inquiries.

When two persons R. S. Dhume and M. S. Dhume went on a mission to collect money for a Deaf and Dumb Institution, a teacher in the Central English School, to whom they approached went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint.

The complainant in the case, the teacher of the school, had received a letter from the Educational Inspector, just before the arrival of the accused, that a person claiming himself to be his relative was moving about the city and collecting monies on the pretext that the collections would be employed to run a deaf and dumb institution.

The two accused came to the complainant, yesterday, with a similar tale.

The teacher finding that the accused had walked into the trap handed them over to the police.

They were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be released on a bail in the sum of Rs. 150 each, with one surety in like amount.

Allegations that he removed a leaf from the cheque-book that a doctor had kept in his dispensary, that he filled in the figure of Rs. 4,000 and gave it to a lady after post-dating it on October 5 were made against a dalal named Chandrasen Bhogilal Jhaveri at the Girgaum Court to-day.

It appears that Miss Mistry to whom the suspect is alleged to have given the cheque had ordered a car from the Veena Motor Service Station at Colaba.

The cheque, it is alleged, was tendered by Miss Mistry to Mr. H. B. Shroff, a partner in the firm of the Veena Motor Service on October 22. The cheque was sent to the Bank of India, on the same day but the Bank returned the cheque marked "No Account". The car had however not been delivered to Miss Mistry.

Last night the police effected the arrest of Jhaveri. When he was produced at the Girgaum Court to-day, bail was refused and he was ordered to be remanded in custody till November 13.

A former warden of the Kurla Church, Mr. C. Walton, was found guilty of charges under Sections 379, 114 and 447 I.P.C. at the Dadar Court to-day. The Magistrate reserved his final orders till November 11. Rungia, another accused was given benefit of the doubt and was acquitted.

This was a sequel to the complaint of theft and intimidation filed by Matthew Rodrigues against the two accused.

Walton officiated as the warden of the Kurla Church from 1933 but was dismissed in February 1935 when the Archbishop of Bombay dissolved the Advisory Board. Annoyed at this, he and another retained some of the duplicate keys of the Church and as a result the Church and the school attached to it remained closed.

On April 13 he along with Rungia and a few others it was alleged threatened to assault Matthew Rodrigues who had obtained a contract for removing mangoes and other fruits from the Kurla Church property at Dadar.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Walton stated that his action was bona fide. The Magistrate however held that his action of 13th April "far from being bona fide was positively dishonest, conceived in a spirit of revenge and subversive of those very interests which he claims to have sought to protect."

To ascertain the number of previous convictions the magistrate postponed the sentence to November 11.

The British Government have disclaimed responsibility for the report that they are endeavouring to secure payment for goods exported to Italy from London.

DID YOU Maclean YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

A triumphant smile when the Ace of Trumps is produced is excusable—especially when it displays a set of sparkling white teeth. You can't always hold the right cards but you *can* be sure of the right toothpaste. Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste leaves nothing to chance. It cleans the teeth effectively in three different ways. First it gently dissolves away obstinate stains. Then, it whitens and polishes with two of the safest, softest ingredients known in dentistry. And lastly, it contains efficient germicides to leave your mouth hygienically clean—cool and refreshed. Yes, you can be sure of whiter and healthier teeth if you Maclean them each day!

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

Little's Oriental Balm In Three Sizes

Annas Four As. Eight Re. One

To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains, use Little's Oriental Balm; this time-proved remedy will not fail you.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century

LITTLE'S Oriental BALM

the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

ORDERED CRUTCHES HE NEVER USED

Joints That Were Locked Became Free

RHEUMATISM YIELDS TO KRUSCHEN

This 73-years-old man walked with the aid of two sticks for a long time. Then his rheumatism got so bad that he actually ordered crutches. But before they arrived he made a last effort to get relief—he began taking Kruschen Salts. To-day he walks easily without even a stick to help him. Read his letter:—

"I am over 73 years of age. Two years ago all my joints were locked: arms, legs, back, neck—nothing could be moved freely. I had to stay in bed two months. When I did get up I had to walk with two sticks for a long time, and I had ordered crutches. Then I began to take Kruschen Salts. For the last eighteen months I have been taking my 'little daily dose' every morning before breakfast. Now, I can even do without my sticks, and I walk with ease. I can do my gardening and plenty of fairly heavy work. Those who had seen me with my two sticks, and thought I was done for, are amazed to see me so active to-day."—M.L.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts are the most effectual solvents of uric acid known to medical science. Other ingredients of these Salts have a stimulating effect upon the kidneys, and assist them to expel the dissolved uratic needles through the natural channel.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LAST PERFORMANCES.

First Story of the Federal Agents! Shot-by-Shot Dramatization of Gangland's Waterloo!

"G-MEN"

Starring JAMES CAGNEY With ANN DVORAK + Huge Star Cast!

::—TO-MORROW—::

The Most Magnificent Production of the Year CECIL B. DeMILLE'S

"THE CRUSADES"

NOTICE

Our patrons are informed that from to-morrow and until further notice our last show will start at 9-30 P. M. instead of 10 P. M.

Booking now open. Phone 41561 or ROSES.

Only paid bookings accepted!

YOUR LUCK

The objects, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees may be had simply by keeping my world renowned "Gohar murad charm" with you. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. She whom you want may be very hard-hearted and proud, but she will have a longing for you and she will want to be for ever with you, when you keep this charm. This is a Vashikaran charm. It will make you fortunate, give you service and advancement, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. Price Rs. 1/4/- only. Postage extra.

Note:—Rs. 100 will be awarded as prize if proved otherwise.

Manager, The PARKASH JOTISH ASHRAM,

Post Box No 72, LAHORE.

BEAUTY BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

The following Civil appointments are notified in the Bombay Government Gazette on Thursday:

Mr. Y.N. Nadkarni, LL.B., is appointed to officiate as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; vice Mr. M.S. Noronha, LL.B., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Judge, Poona, under training, pending further orders.

Mr. M.C. Kavishwar, LL.B., to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

Mr. I.C. Munsif, LL.B., to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara; vice Mr. S.M. Kaikini, LL.B.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana; vice Mr. M.R. Meher, I.C.S.

Mr. M.R. Meher, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur; vice Mr. A.G. Wells, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. R.B. Smith, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for sixteen days from the 8th October, 1935.

Mr. H.J. Dyer, an Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City; vice Mr. R.B. Smith on leave.

Mr. S.S. Wagle to prosecute or defend on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, Indore, any suits that may arise in connection with the possessions of the Indore State in the district of E. Khandesh, W. Khandesh and Nasik; vice Mr. M.R. Sarmandal.

The services of Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment as District and Sessions Judge, Aden.

Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Dharwar, on relief, is appointed to act as Director of Land Records.

Ramsang Abhesang, talati of Karoli, taluka, Mehmedabad, district Kaira, has been dismissed from Government service.

Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Dharwar, on relief, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Captain H. S. Waters, M.B., Ch.B. (Cantab.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Eng.), I.M.S., to be Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, with attached duties on his reversion from the Government of India vice Major J. S. Galvin, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Major J. S. Galvin, I.M.S., on relief, to be Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, pending further orders, vice Rao Bahadur V. B. Gokhale, L.M.&S., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.O. (Oxon.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), B.M.S. —Class I.

Rao Bahadur V. B. Gokhale, B.M.S.—Class I, on relief, to be Civil Surgeon, Karwar, with attached duties vice Mr. A. F. Merchant, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Ire.), B.M.S.—Class I.

Mr. A. F. Merchant, B.M.S.—Class I, on relief, to be Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Mr. D. P. Sethna, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), B.M.S.—Class I.

Mr. D. P. Sethna, B.M.S.—Class I, on relief, to be Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, with attached duties vice Mr. V. L. Suryavanshi who will revert as Civil Surgeon, Larkana.

Miss K. G. Awati, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.M. (Dub.), is appointed Honorary Physician for Children at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, for a period of two years with effect from the date on which she assumes charge of her duties.

Mr. Trimbak Balkrishna Wadekar, L.C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central Circle to the Northern Circle in the interests of the public service.

Kharadikar Who Returned Home After 7 Years Arrested

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Anant Bhasker Kharadikar, who returned to India recently after a 7-years' stay abroad, was arrested on Wednesday by Inspector Kothare of the Bombay C.I.D., on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras under Sec. 471 I.P.C. It is alleged Kharadiker used a forged passport to enter India via Madras.

He was placed before Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay this morning to be sent to Madras to stand his trial there.

The warrant from Madras was a non-bailable one. He was ordered to be sent to Madras in police custody.

The annual election of the Indian Training Ship "Dufferin" for the selection of the best cadet for the Viceroy's Gold Medal was held on board the ship on Wednesday evening. Cadet Kuruvilla Philips (right), winner of the Viceroy's Gold Medal for 1936, and Cadet Jaswant Singh, who won the Governing Body's Medal for the next best cadet.

ACCIDENTS ON GHODBUNDER ROAD

Dangerous Curve And Paucity Of Light

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Oct. 30.

Unfortunately, during the last six months, the little zigzag curve on the Ghodbunder Road between Santa Cruz and Vile Parle near the Match Factory, has been the scene of three or four serious accidents, the last of which occurred only a fortnight back, when a poor Bhayya succumbed to injuries received in the accident. The car, escapes unnoticed.

I am told that in this connection the Vile Parle Municipal Secretary was approached by the police department but he was told that as that part is not populated and therefore not remunerative, the municipality cannot do anything in the matter.

"LAW OF CYCLES"

Exposition By Madame Wadia

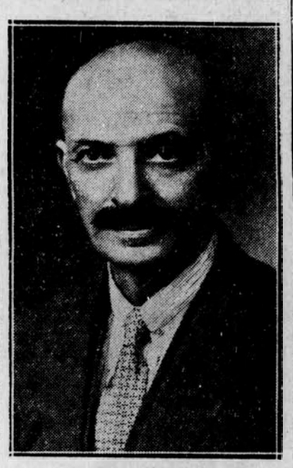
In the course of a lecture at the United Lodge of Theosophists, on Sunday last, Madame Wadia pointed out the variety of calendars that exists to-day. Some Hindus will celebrate New Year a few months hence; Parsis celebrate the New Year in August, September or March; Muslims in April and Christians in January. A basis of reality underlies all the various New Year celebrations—the recognition of the cycle of the year. All calendars to-day are inaccurate, but all represent attempts to figure out, in terms of earthly calculations, the working of the Law of Cycles or Periodicity, which is an inner reality in Nature.

The ancient sages of India possessed true knowledge of astronomy and astrology, the two being intimately related. But the science of astrology has ceased to exist in the world, because the relation between man and the universe is no longer correctly understood. The so-called astrology to-day is but an empty shell, a soul-less remnant of the ancient true science.

NATURE'S UNCHANGING LAWS.

"There is a great difference," the speaker said, between the laws of Nature and man-made laws. The latter have to be constantly changed to suit changing conditions. Nature's laws, on the contrary, are immovable, immutable, always the same, and so it is safe to rely on them. Cyclic laws is not man-made, but lies at the very base of natural law. It is a fundamental expression of the Divinity, which lies at the core of the universe. Directly or indirectly all affect man."

Continuing she said, because of the Law of Cycles, the effect of all our thinking, feeling and acting return to us when due. That which has been, shall be again. It is absurd to say when a cycle returns, that is, when an effect comes to us, that we did not create the cycle by setting up the cause, merely because we do not remember it. We generally create our cycles unawares. We can do so deliberately and wisely and thereby use the Law of Cycles to bring us results which will inevitably follow the setting up of good causes. People do not know the Law of Cycles and so, instead of using it wisely, they ignore it and pray instead to God to give them health, wealth and happiness and most of the time are disappointed.



Mr. B. S. N. Cooper has been unanimously re-elected honorary treasurer for the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The following is the season report for the week ended 26th October, for the Bombay Presidency:—

Sind.—No rain during week. Rain needed in hilly tracts of Dadu. Standing crops flourishing except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah where they suffered owing to insufficient water supply. They were also damaged to some extent by rats and insects in parts of Hyderabad. Cotton picking in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah. Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi cultivation in progress. Rabi sowing commenced in parts of Dadu. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Karachi; that for irrigation deficient in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah.

Gujarat.—Slight rain during week in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in some parts. Rabi sowing in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat. Supply of water for drinking adequate; that for irrigation deficient in parts of Ahmedabad.

Konkan.—Rain during week in some places. Standing crops in good condition. Late-sown crops in parts of Thana suffered to some extent for want of rain. Harvesting of early sown crops in progress in some places. It was retarded in parts of Kolaba owing to rain. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Kanara.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in parts of Poona and Belgaum. Break need in parts of Bijapur. Standing crops in good condition except rice in parts of Dharwar. Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi cultivation in progress. Cotton picking in progress in parts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Poona. Rabi sowing commenced in some parts. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Dharwar; that for irrigation deficient in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind.—38 per cent above nomal to 32 per cent below normal.

Gujarat—32 per cent above normal to 10 per cent below normal.

Konkan.—46 to 8 per cent above normal.

Deccan.—40 per cent above normal to 26 per cent below normal.

Karnatak.—43 to 4 per cent above normal.

Note.—The average prices during the five prewar years 1909-14 are taken as normal for purposes of this report.

PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

B. P. W. Union Decides It Will Have Nothing To Do With It

The General Secretary of the Bombay Press Workers' Union, writes:—

Trade Union unity was brought about in Calcutta in last April as a result of which the All-India Red Trade Union Congress was dissolved and all members belonging to it were merged into the old parent body the All-India Trade Union Congress. Then a talk began about unity between Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union and Bombay Press Workers' Union just as a talk about unity in all the other rival Unions.

OLDEST BODY OF PRESS WORKERS.

Bombay Press Workers' Union being the oldest body of the Press Workers in Bombay, affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress. The latter invited our suggestions as to the ground on which this unity should be brought about and as a parent body the Bombay Press Workers' Union suggested that the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union should be dissolved first and all its members should join the old Bombay Press Workers' Union from which they had seceded long ago without cause or ground.

Now a Conference of the Press Workers of the Bombay Presidency is declared by them; we deem it our duty to clear the position of the Bombay Press Workers' Union at this juncture.

Critical Hour

The Conference comes off on the 3rd November 1935. The grievances of the Press Workers are increasing day by day; such as non-payment of wages ,ow wages, contract system, increasing hours of duty, insecurity of service etc; and at such a critical hour the solidarity of the Press Workers is the only way to redress their grievances and for such solidarity and salvation of the immediate economic grievances of the workers co-operation of every counting element in the industry must be secured in order to make the Conference a great success but the conveners of the present Conference simply announced in the press about the proposed Conference without doing any spade work for the purpose. Knowing fully that the proposed Conference would be fiasco the conveners at the eleventh hour attempted to secure our co-operation and thus also make us responsible for their failure.

The Bombay city alone claims a total of about 18000 press workers with nearly 300 presses of which not even 3 per cent of the workers are aware of the proposed Conference. Outside Bombay one can imagine the propaganda made for the Conference. In the circumstances we requested the conveners to postpone the conference to some distant date only with the object of making mass propaganda by holding public meetings, explaining to them the aims and objects of the conference and create enthusiasm among the Press Workers and the Conference a representative one and great success but the conveners have rejected our sound proposal and thus are attempting to thrust their pure political views on the masses without preparing them to grapple them.

In the circumstance our Union has decided not to participate in the proposed Conference.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

The first match in the Inter-University Cricket Championship in connection with the Rohiton Baria Trophy will be held on November 6th, 7th, and 8th between the Nagpur and Osmania (Hyderabad-Deccan) Universities on the Sydenham College Gymkhana Ground on the Oval.

The Umpires will be Mr. Wali Mahomed and Mr. D. K. Naik.

Refresher Course For Secondary Teachers

(From A Correspondent).

PANCHGANI, Oct. 29.

A refresher course for the benefit of secondary teachers of the Central Division (Bombay Presidency) is to be held in Panchgani from 29th October to 6th November. It has been organized by Mr. S. S. Cameron, Educational Inspector, Central Division, with the assistance of the headmasters of the schools in Panchgani and Wai. About 300 teachers from the districts of Poona, Satara, East and West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur will be attending the course.

Captain Tamm, Lieutenant Bouveng, Lieutenant Thorburn and Lieutenant Heumann, of the Swedish Army, who have been organising the Abyssinian forces, are staying in the country, and have applied for their discharge from the Swedish Army.

"I have examined many so-called 'difficult and cross' children and could prove that in most instances the children suffered from lack of calcium in the body."

writes a well-known specialist.

For irritable Children

In the "Strand Magazine" of March 1933, the well-known food expert, Miss Kathleen Dane, writes:

"Many children of the irritable, nervous type, owe their state to a deficiency of organic salts, particularly calcium, notwithstanding the fact that the dietary appears to be properly balanced. Such youngsters do well when the diet is reinforced by a well-retained mineral food, such as 'Kalzana' which medical men all over the country are now recommending."

It is so easy to prevent these troubles in your child. A few Kalzana tablets a day will give the child what is needed and soon your boy or girl will be a happy, healthy youngster again.

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POLITICS IN MADRAS

(Continued from page 6.)

and party feelings are at present noticeable, in a rather acute form. Even the city itself is psychologically divided, into Tamil Nad and Andhra. Racial and linguistic pride of either still defies all efforts at unity. This has resulted in a strange and rather undesirable anomaly of two Congress Committees, under two different labels, functioning simultaneously within the same area. The sooner this dual authorities is ended the better for the efficiency and strength of the local Congress. It is to be hoped that sterling patriotism and unstinted devotion to parent organisation, will ultimately triumph over existing narrow sectarianism and this internal division will soon merge into one common parent body, extorting equal fidelity, devotion and homage from all parties.

(To Be Continued).

Tasks Before Poona Session Of Hindu Maha Sabha

Yeola Conference Resolution And Temple Control Question Loom Large

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

The Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, New Delhi, has issued the following press note:—

Preparations for the Hindu Mahasabha session at Poona during the coming X'mas vacation are in full swing. A strong Reception Committee with Mr. N. C. Kelkar as the Chairman has been formed and it has divided the work into various Sub-Committees All Hindu Sabha in the Provinces are, therefore, requested to do the following things:—

(1) As soon as the Reception Committee invites the Provincial Sabhas to nominate five names for the President-elect for the next Session the prompt compliance should be done within the time fixed by the Reception Committee.

(2) The election of delegates and members of the All-India Committee should be finished during the month of November and the names thereof should be communicated to the Reception Committee at Poona and to the Head Office at New Delhi respectively.

TASKS BEFORE SESSION.

Several important problems are facing the Hindu community which the delegates at the Session will be called upon to consider. Prominent amongst them are.

(1) The survey of the Hindu Temples all over India for which an All-India Committee will have to be appointed to tour India and to find out as to which of the temples belonging to the Hindu Community, are in the possession of the Hindus, the Government or are in the 'adverse possession of others.' Therefore all Provincial Hindu Sabhas are requested to prepare a comprehensive list of all these temples in their respective provinces and send a copy of the list to the Subjects Committee at Poona.

"LIFT THAT BAN."

(2) The Hindu Mahasabha has on the Hindu flag, sword as one of the emblems of Hindu culture because it has been worshipped as one of the insignia of self-confidence and self-reliance. The Sikh Gurus whom the Hindus worship as much as the Sikhs do, enjoined upon the Hindus to wear sword, at all times like a sacred thread that they wear. The Governments of Punjab and Frontier Provinces have seen the advisability of lifting the ban for the possession of swords by all persons irrespective of caste and creed. The Hindus of other Provinces desire that this ban should be lifted by the Governments of other Provinces. If, therefore, by that time the Governments of other Provinces do not lift the ban the ways and means will have to be considered at the Session to approach those Governments for the early removal of the ban to enable the Hindus to wear sword.

FOR HARIJAN CAUSE.

(3) The uplift of the so-called depressed classes has been the dearest and nearest cause during the last fifty years for the Hindus The situation created by the impatience of Dr. Ambedkar and his friends will have to be considered seriously and ways and means to be adopted to meet it successfully —United Press.

NO DESERTION ON HINDU FOLD

Ahmedabad Harijans Against Ambedkar's Resolve

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD (By Mail.)

An over-crowded public meeting of the Harijans of Ahmedabad was held last week in the Hansraj Pragji Hall to consider the situation arising from the resolution passed by the Conference of Harijans at Yeola, on the request of Dr. Ambedkar. Mr. Muldas presided. In opening the proceedings, he remarked that they were meeting under the most critical circumstances they were faced with the loss of the greatest man their community had ever produced, and he was threatening to leave them at a time when his services were most needed

Several speeches were made pointing out that Dr. Ambedkar's remedy of deserting Hinduism was worse than the disease and that the problems of untouchables can be solved only through the Hindu fold.

The president winding up appealed to Dr. Ambedkar not to weaken the hands of Mahatma Gandhi by embracing another faith. He advised patience, as such long-rooted customs and traditions were not swept away in a short time.

The meeting then passed unanimously a resolution reiterating its faith in the Hindu religion and warning Harijans not to take the suicidal steps of deserting their fold but to muster strong and fight for their rights.

DON'T TAKE ANY HASTY STEP

Pandit Malaviya's Request To Dr. Ambedkar

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya sent the following telegram to Dr. Ambedkar last week from Musscorie but no reply has yet been received to it:—"Hope you received by telegram and are sending me a copy of your speech. I am anxious to know the full reasons for your present view. I very much wish that before you take final action you should have a talk with Mahatma Gandhi and myself together or singly. In view of all that Mahatma Gandhi has done during the last fifteen years for the removal of untouchability and also the fact that he risked his life to keep the depressed classes within the fold of Hindu'sm, you owe it to him and also to the depressed classes, the Hindu community and the country that you should at least postpone your proposed action until you have discussed matters with Mahatma Gandhi and a few other Hindu leaders. The fact that other leaders of the depressed classes have expressed strong opposition to your views furnishes the most powerful reason for your accepting my proposal. I have engagements up to the middle of November and can come to Bombay after 18th. I strongly advise you as a fellow-worker in the cause of the depressed classes not to take hasty action where the consequences involved will be of far-reaching importance and where the result cannot but weaken the position of the depressed classes." —A.P.

STRICTURES ON INVESTIGATING STAFF

Two Alleged Counterfeiters Acquitted

ROHTAK, Oct. 30.

Severe strictures have been passed on the conduct of the Investigation Staff by R. S. L. Izzat Rai, A D M in the course of a judgment acquitting two goldsmiths of village Nahri from the charge of making counterfeit coins.

The learned Magistrate in the course of his judgment observes:

"It seems as if the informer has made a fool of the Sub-Inspector of Police who investigated the case. The Sub-Inspector has acted against the provisions of Section 130 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sub-Inspector should have disclosed the name of his informer before the police, but he failed to do so. The failure of the case was, therefore, due entirely to his own fault. He will have to explain his conduct and as to how he came in the trap laid by the informer to his superiors."

The learned Magistrate further instructed that copies of the above judgment may be sent to the Deputy Commissioner.—United Press

Income-Tax In Kashmir

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

The All Jammu-Kashmir Muslim Conference adopted a resolution yesterday against the imposition of income-tax while the State Assembly passed to-day a resolution favouring the levying of income-tax at a rate of three pies per Rs. 2,000 instead of five pies.—United Press.

Lyallpur Hindu's Appeal To Ambedkar

LYALLPUR, (By Mail.)

The following resolution was adopted by the Hindus of Lyallpur at a meeting held in the Arya Samaj College section on Sunday the 27th:—

"This meeting of the Hindus of Lyallpur views with alarm, concern, and anxiety the grim resolve of Dr. Ambedkar to renounce Hinduism for another faith. The Hindus of Lyallpur assure Doctor Sahib and his followers that they will leave no stone unturned to wipe out the curse of untouchability from India, and accord equal treatment to their Harijan brethren. We request Dr. Ambedkar to reconsider his decision and judge Hinduism a catholic religion which preaches equality, not by the conducts of its faithless followers, but its lofty, spiritual and ethical principles and abstract truths.—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOTS IN U. P.

Governor Appeals To Public And Press, Sequel To Police Report

LUCKNOW, Oct. 30.

There was little political activity during the year and the police were able to devote their attention to their normal duties, says the Inspector-General of Police in his annual administration report for 1934. Only 83 political cases were registered as compared with 379 during 1933.

The Communal tension, however, was more acute than during the previous years and no less than 60 communal riots occurred as compared with eight during 1933. It was found necessary to impose additional police at Agra, Fyzabad and Ghazipur.

TERRORIST OUTRAGES.

As regards Terrorist outrages, the report says that they were again infrequent but the Department undertook 16 investigations compared with four last year.

There was a gratifying decrease in dacoity during the year, the figure being the lowest since 1928. The most important factor which contributed to this happy state of affairs was that the police unhampered by the Civil Disobedience movement found it possible to devote more time to the prevention and detection of crime though their energies were much dissipated owing to Communal riots.

The Government resolution on the report notes the rise in the number of Communal riots with grave anxiety as hampering the peaceful progress of the province. The Governor-in-Council appeals to leaders of both Communities and the Press to do all that is possible to allay Communal feelings.—A. P.

CAPT. L. MUNN DEAD

Geological Director Of Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail.)

Capt. L. Munn, O.B.E., (Special Officer, Well-Sinking Department) Director, Geological Survey at Lingsgur, Raichur District died on the 21st inst., from internal haemorrhage.

Capt. L. Munn was one of the oldest European officers serving in the State. After serving for 14 years in different capacities, he proceeded with the permission of His Exalted Highness to serve in the Great War in France.

On his return, after working with the Deccan Mining Co., and with Messrs. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy & Sons, he joined Hyderabad service as Special Officer, Well-Sinking Department and Director of the Geological Survey, in which capacity he rendered for eight years valuable service to the State.

The combination of mining and geological qualifications fitted him peculiarly for his work. More than 1,200 wells in the famine one of the Raichur District were sunk and remodelled by him and his staff.

ROUND THE WORLD IN 4-TON YACHT

Four Russians Start In Cruise From Shanghai

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

Four young Russians have left Shanghai in an attempt to circumnavigate the globe in a four-ton yacht. They are Capt. S. E. Kryloff, aged 53, and Messrs. V. C. Sokoloff, 27. P. P. Hloodneff, 22, and A. A. Zileff, 24.

Capt. Kryloff, a former master mariner of the Russian mercantile marine, is the only experienced sailor among them.

The yacht, aptly named Mosquito, is 24 feet long.

The adventurers intend to sail first to Australia by way of Hongkong, Borneo, Sumatra and Java, and thence either to South America or South Africa. Only sails will be used in the navigation of the vessel, which has no auxiliary engine. The trip is expected to last a year.

The men hope to earn their way round the world. Capt. Kryloff is an expert shoemaker. Sokoloff an artist. Zileff, a wireless operator and Hoodneff, a fireman.—Reuter.

Reduced Overseas 'Phone Charges

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

Another Communique states:—In agreement with British Post Office and the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company it has been decided that with effect from October 26 overseas telephone calls to and from the continent of Europe on Saturdays will be charged for at reduced rates applicable to calls to Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Saturdays with the addition of normal European Zonal charges for the portion of circuit beyond London.

EUROPEAN MOSLEM CONFERENCE

Several Speakers Relate Experiences At Geneva

The opening ceremony of the First Moslem Conference of Europe took place at Geneva on September 12th. The Moslems of Europe were well represented by 70 delegates from Moslem communities, groups, and societies in Europe.

The Organizers were the Emir Chekib Arslan, Ihsan Bey el Djabri, Dr. Zaki Aly, Mr. Aly El-Ghaiaty.

The European Countries represented in the Congress were: France, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, Poland, Austria, Germany, Spain, Italy, Albania, Switzerland, Holland and Hungary. The Oriental Countries represented by individuals, but not in an official quality, were Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Persia, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Irak, India and the countries of North Africa.

The Imam of the Paris Mosque recited several verses from the Holy Quran, and then the Emir Chekib Arslan reviewed the general situation in the Moslem world before and after the abolition of the Caliphate, and urged the Moslems to unite their efforts for the solidarity of Islam.

The Congress then discussed a project regarding building a mosque in Varsovia, the capital of Poland. A subscription for the purpose was opened. The Grand Mufti of Poland, Dr. Jacob Szynkiewicz described the liberal and kind attitude of the Polish Government towards her Moslems. Dr. Zaki Ali proposed that the Congress officially thank the Government of Poland for its broadmindedness and sympathy for the Polish Moslems. This resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. Zaki Aly delivered an important speech on the relations between Europe and Islam. He spoke of the urgent need of organizing Moslem efforts and propaganda in the West, and of presenting true Islam in the most impressive way to the peoples of Europe. He further dealt with Islamic tolerance, morals, the social system, and of the significance of Islam to humanity.

The opening ceremony concluded with a banquet attended by all the Members of the Congress.

ISLAM IN EUROPE.

During the second session of the Congress, Mr. Van Beetham Mohammed Ali, of Holland, spoke on Islam in Holland and in the Dutch Colonies. He appealed to the Congress for assistance in building a Mosque and Islamic School in the Dutch Capital—La Haye. Holland has, the speaker stated, more than 55 millions of Moslem subjects.

The notable Italian Orientalist Count Bernard Barbiellini Amidei, Member of the Italian Parliament, declared in front of the Congress his conversion to Islam, which appealed to his heart as the true ideal religion. He adopted among cordial congratulations of the Congress the name of "Seif-ul-Islam."

On September 13th, the Congress met and heard an interesting account of Islam in Switzerland from one of the Swiss Moslems, Aly Mohyeddin de Meyerberg.

Mr. Abdulhamid Houramovitc, President of the Polish Moslem Association, spoke on the conditions of the Moslems of Poland.

Sir Omar Hubert Stewart Rankin, Bart: delivered an interesting lecture on Islam and its evolution in Great Britain. At present there are 30,000 Moslems there, among whom some 5,000 are English by birth. Islam is progressing in Great Britain. He appreciated with admiration the great labours of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake in the Cause of Islam.

Mahmoud Bey Salem and Dr Zaki Aly proposed a vote of sincere thanks to Dr. Khalid Sheldrake; this was passed unanimously with acclamation.

At noon time the Friday (Jumma) prayers were performed by all the members according to the usual Moslem rites.

TOLERANCE IN ISLAM.

On the Congress resuming its sitting, Dr. Jacob Szynkiewicz, Grand Mufti of Poland, delivered an instructive speech on Tolerance in Islam and the History of Islam in Poland. He described admirably the social condition of the Polish Moslems.

Mr. Mohammed Rassulovic, of Budapest, spoke on the History of Islam in Hungary, and of the project of a Mosque and Islamic School for Moslem children at Budapest.

Dr. Dervich Korkut, the Yougoslavian Moslem publicist and writer delivered an excellent lecture on Islam in Yugoslavia. This lecture will be issued shortly in English. The Moslem of Yugoslavia exceed one million and 170,000.

On September 14th, the Congress discussed a proposal by Mr. Aly El-Ghaiaty for constructing a Mosque at Geneva, as an international centre. This was welcomed by the Congress.

A lecture presented by the Austrian Orientalist and friend of Islam. Dr. Herbert Jansky, Hon Member of the Islamischer Kulturbund of Vienna, on Islam and its adaptability to the needs of the West was read.

Professor Muhammad Kantardjitch spoke on Islamic Institutions in Yugoslavia giving numerous valuable statistics.

Imam Veissal Alishan, of Uskub, spoke on Moslems in southern Bosnia. He stated that 1,293 mosques and 1,629 Imams are found there.

Three members of the North African Delegation headed by Messali Hadj, that admirable orator, spoke successively on Islam in France, and the miserable condition of Moslem labour in that country.

RESOLUTIONS.

On September 15th, the Congress passed the following resolutions:—

An address of thanks to the Yugoslavia Government for its kindness to the Moslems of that land.

To request the Dutch Government to attend in a more kindly manner to the welfare of the many millions of Moslems in the Dutch Empire.

Agenda of the next Congress, the question of Reconciliation between Sunnis and Shias, and eliminating all differences.

To thank the Grand Mufti of Palestine, Had Aminel Hussaini for his great services to Islam and the Arab Cause.

To send an appeal to the League of Nations to intervene to stop the disastrous Jewish immigration into Palestine. A similar appeal was sent to the British Government and the various Moslem States.

The defence of the interests of the European Moslems and the safeguarding of their rights.

The Congress passed a resolution regarding the formation of "A Permanent Committee of the Moslem Congress of Europe." This Committee was unanimously elected.

The Emir Chekib Arslan (President), Abdel-Feki El-Omari Bey, Syed Zia Eddi ne Tabatibai, Dr Zaki Ali (Secretary), and Ali El-Ghaiaty. Mahmoud Bey Salem al Arafati was elected Honorary Member, for his great services rendered in the cause of Islam.

The Congress terminated with a speech delivered by the President followed by prayers conducted by the Grand Mufti Salem Effendi of Bosnia, and finally the session ended with the loud cry of "Long Live Islam."

WHY ITALIAN WARSHIPS WERE WITHDRAWN

Alleged Incident At Mocha, A Red Sea Port

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The "Daily Express" publishes the following interesting war story from the latest issue of the "Time", the New York weekly new magazine, according to which British warships forced Italian warships to withdraw from Mocha, the Red Sea port of the Arabian land of Yemen, last week.....

"The Italians had been for weeks pressing the Imam, the native ruler, to allow their sick troops from Eritrea to land at Mocha and recuperate.

"Last week," states "Time," "an Italian naval flotilla sailed into Mocha to exert further pressure, whereat the Imam, wasting no time in appeals to Geneva, begged directly for British help.

"In a few hours British warships from Aden raced into Mocha, over-awed the Italian flotilla, which withdrew. The British returned to Aden.

REPETITION AFTER TWO DAYS.

"Two days later the Italian ships were back, the Imam yelled again for British help, and again his Majesty's warships from Aden dispersed the Italians.

"Naval experts called Britain's continued naval demonstration in the Mediterranean last week the world's greatest massing of sea power since the Battle of Jutland.

From Gibraltar the colossal British warships "Hood" and "Renown" had moved down last week to Alexandria within the shooting distance of the Suez Canal, supported by 14 squadrons of British battle 'planes on aircraft carriers."

To an enquiry by the "Daily Express" the British Admiralty, however, denied that British warships were called by the Imam and that they caused Italian warships to withdraw.—United Press.

Govt. Denies Press Report

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

A Govt. Communique states:—There is no truth whatever in the suggestion which appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" on October 16 that as part of the precautions which they are alleged to have taken in connection with the present situation in East Africa, the Government of India have asked steel and iron manufacturing companies in this country not to book any private orders till February next.

PARTITION OF GANJAM DISTRICT

Orissa Protest Against Exclusion Of Area From Reforms

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

At a conference at Berhampore with Mr. Hari Hara Misra of Jeypore in the chair, several speakers, including Sir A. P. Patro, the Raja of Parlakimedi and Mr. Biswanath Das, condemned as most unreasonable the proposal of the Government to tack the Parlakimedi plains area, which will go to Orissa with the inauguration of the new Province, to the Jeypore Agency for the administration of all criminal and revenue purposes.

The conference adopted a resolution protesting against the procedure of the Government in the matter of settlement of administrative details without consulting public opinion and in particular took exception to the proposals made by the Madras Government in regard to the redistribution of district boundaries between Ganjam and Jeypore.

By another resolution the conference recorded its protest against the attempt at separating the Parlakimedi Estate from the present Ganjam district and condemned the idea of combining a normally administered plains area with a partially excluded tract.—A. P.

QUETTA SALVAGE OPERATIONS

QUETTA, Oct. 30.

It now transpires that the most important point considered by the Advisory Committee at its last evening's sitting was limitation of the "cordon area." It is understood that there was unanimity between officials and non-officials about certain areas being excluded while some difference was noticeable about three wards, probably 7, 8 and 9—non-official members seem to have pressed their exclusion—and also regarding permits. I was agreed that all property-owners who apply for permits should be allowed entry into Quetta.

PERMISSION TO OWNERS.

Non-official members feel and seem to have pressed in the meeting that perishable goods, papers, account books and other documents should, in any case, be salved before the winter rains and also that over and above Government labour, an experiment should be made of allowing property-owners to salvage their property at their own expense under official supervision.

It is believed that official members may give this suggestion a trial and make salvage conditions more liberal. The introduction of broad gauge line railway to carry debris and replace the present narrow gauge one was also suggested by some non-officials but no definite decision seems to have been arrived at.

Another important point which seems to have been tackled by the committee was extension of limitation period and on this point there seems to have been general concurrence. It is further understood that application of Frontier Crimes Regulation to cases of disputes to solve tribunal difficulties was generally agreed to.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF SALVAGE WORK

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

From information received from Quetta that estimated value of property returned to owners during period from September 30 to October 6 is Rs. 3,41,431, the total amount up-to-date being approximately 16½ lakhs; 646 corpses have been removed up-to-date. Rural reconstruction work proceeds steadily on the Karezes Springs, water mills, etc. and the amount spent. During the week under report is Rs. 2,525, the total amount upto October bring Rs. 54,800. The work on 13 Karezes, six mills and five wells has been completed out of 95, seven and five respectively which were damaged. The strength of refugees in the Brewery Camp is 527 whom 468 are drawing free rations. In regard to hutting arrangements work is proceeding fast and several huts have already been occupied.

Land For Jadabpur T. B. Hospital

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

Dr. K. S. Roy accompanied by Dr. J. C. Das, proceeded to Hazaribagh to see the land, a free gift of which has been promised to the authorities of the Jadabpur T. B. Hospital, Calcutta, for starting a colony for the after-treatment of T. B. patients.

SOCIALIST CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

Frontier Conference President Characterises It As Capitalist Body

RAWALPINDI, (By Mail.)

A cartoon depicting Mr. Gandhi as a capitalist found a prominent place in the "pandal" of the First Punjab and Frontier Socialists Conference held here during last week end.

This was symptomatic of some of the speeches that followed particularly that of Mr. Abdul Aziz Butt, Chairman of the Reception Committee, dabbed the Congress as a capitalist body. Criticising the programme of work and policy of the Congress Mr. Abdul Aziz stated that the Congress was responsible for the present state of affairs in the country. He referred to the history of the Congress movement, particularly in the recent past and asked what the Congress had done so far for the hundreds of those who went to jail in response to its call. What benefit had the participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference brought to the country?

The speaker also referred to the question of acceptance of offices by Congressmen which he said was gaining favour with Congressmen day by day. Was fat salaries for a chosen few to compensate the country for all the sacrifices so far done?

Mr. Aziz described the plight of the Indian workers and peasants and expressed the opinion that Socialism alone could remedy these conditions.—A.P.

THAKKAR IN ASSAM

Says Immigrants Should Not Be Treated As Harijans

DIBRUGARH, Oct. 29.

To meet Mr. A. V. Thakkar who has come to Dibrugarh a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. P. K. Baroouah.

The greatest evil of Assam, he added, was opium. He had also heard that the hill tribes such as Nagas, Kukirs and Mikirs were badly affected by this evil. He said, as these men were out of touch with them in one sense outcast, it had been easy for the missionaries to make them initiated into Christianity.

ARE THEY HARIJANS?

Speaking about the Harijan problem he said the Harijans were to be found here mostly amongst the coolies who for a few grains of rice had come to Assam and settled there. He believed most of these people were not Harijans. For xample the Ahirs, Goalas and Conas are not untouchables in their own country but Assam has made them so. There was no reason why these people should be looked upon as untouchables although they have settled here.

Speaking about Dibrugarh Harijans he said that the ocal Harijan Sevak Sangh had already done splendid work amongst the sweepers and tea garden coolies.

Lastly he spoke on Dr. Ambedkar's declaration at Nasik. He said it had been followed by statements from several persons including. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Monje and others. The speaker characterised Dr. Ambedkar's statement as the bubbles coming out at a lighting speed when a soda water bottle is opened but which die out soon. He believed, no importance would be attached to it.—United Press.

REARRESTED UNDER BENGAL C. L. A. ACT

MULTAN, Oct. 30.

Mr. Jagbandhu Chakraverti of Comilla (Bengal) who was released from Old Central Jail, Multan on the 22nd October after serving a sentence of three years, was immediately re-arrested at the jail gate on the strength of a warrant issued by the Bengal C I D under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A notice was also served upon him by the Punjab Government under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act asking him to leave the Punjab within 24 hours. He was taken to Calcutta.—United Press.

Assault On Sikhs Condemned

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

The Lahore District Congress Executive at a meeting held tonight unreservedly condemned the murderous assault of Tuesday last on Sardar Bishen Singh and three others, opining that such acts were the direct results of preaching the practice of economic boycott.

The meeting called upon the various communities to condemn such outrageous acts which do no service to religion and retard the country's progress towards the rightful goal. The meeting also condemned the lathi charge by police on the funeral procession of Sardar Bishen Singh.—United Press.

Our European Letter

The Nurnberg Congress

Nazi Germany Celebrates "Congress Of Liberty"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PRAGUE (By Mail).

The annual Congress of the Nazi Party in Germany was held last week, as usual at Nurnberg. This year's Congress was celebrated as the "Congress of Liberty"; the allusion being to Germany's getting over the military restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles and introducing general conscription. As was to be expected, the Army was greatly in prominence with all newly openly added equipments. Large contigents of the Party militia, S. A. and S. S. (Brown and Black Shirts) were also present, some of whose parades I had occasion to watch. They left the impression of these units being better drilled and brought under closer discipline. Speculations of their revolting in normal circumstances, one felt, are now greatly exaggerated or ill-founded. This would also apply to reflections of the Army moving against the Nazi leadership as a whole. The officers corps is indeed aware of the liberal attitude pursued by Nazi leadership in meeting the Army's wide and increasing demands and conscious of its good position in the new State. The Congress lasted five days. Five days of speeches and parades. The speeches were greatly strong utterances, charges and condemnations, against Jews, Marxists and Soviet Union. The Congress ended with a meeting of the Reichstag (German parliament) summoned to Nurnburg. Herr Hitler made a final speech before the Reichstag, in which he made another attack on Jewry and announced three new laws. Foreign issues were hardly dealt. Lithuania proved to this an exception. The German Chancellor charged Lithuania of not observing the Memel Statute and threatened that this might lead to grave complications. Of the laws passed by proclamation, one regulates the flag question, another refers to the safeguarding of "purity of German blood and race" and the third relates to the issue of citizenship. The colours of the German flag are now settled as, black, white and red, with the Nazi Swastika on the flag. Jews are not to put up the national flag.

NEW ANTI-JEWISH LAWS.

Under the last law, German subjects are divided into two categories: citizens and members. Only those of the German blood and shown as subscribing to the ideals of the State can be citizens. The law for safeguarding "purity of German blood and race," prohibits, marriages between Jews and Germans, sexual intercourse between Jews and Germans outside wedlock, and employment by Jews of maids of German race below 45 years of age. The Jewish organ "Juedische Rundschau" in Germany cautiously refers to the last clause as marking a statutory infamy against the morality of a whole race and the second as suited to lead to various close interferences with all sorts of unpleasantness and irritations. Among the Jews in Germany itself the regulation relating to them has not raised much discussion. They see now their fate as one more to be endured than discussed.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO INDIA.

The Nurnburg Congress did not deal with economic issues on which opinion of wide sections was considered as getting more keen, connected with difficulties in regard to certain categories of consumption goods and increase in prices of others. The economic issues are seen as likely to come up more to the front in the period ahead. Germany's foreign trade for the month of August for which figures are just published show the largest export balance of any month since 1933, but achieved more by reduction in imports than a general expansion of exports. As against the previous month of July, exports show an increase of 5 million Marks and imports which were being cut for a while a further reduction of 17 million Marks. According to a statement in the German Press in recent period, India has been proving an important market of expansion for German exports. It is reported that Germany's export to India in 1934 shows a monthly increase of one million Rupees against the previous year. There has been no corresponding tendency in the case of Indian exports to Germany, which as a matter of fact would appear to have faced marked curtailment.

NEW ELECTION IN POLAND.

The election to the Polish Parliament that took place a fortnight back indicates a weakening of the hold of the present dictatorial regime. The Opposition parties had decided to boycott the election. All active moves in this direction were sharply suppressed by the Government. Several of the leaders of the Opposition were arrested. In spite, out of a total number of 16,238,747 eligible voters only 7,576,681, according to official returns, cast their votes, and even among these, 1.3 millions turned out invalid, so that the Government did not get a full 36 per cent. It is held that this to a good extent follows also from the foreign policy of the regime as not commanding the approval of wide sections. There would seem to be fairly widely, considerable apprehension of Poland breaking away from certain contacts of value and drifting to a course of adventure.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

There have appeared recently reports in the Indian Press relating to difficulties of Indian students in the matter of practical training. It would appear on enquiries that the difficulties are keenly felt and they have of late greatly increased owing to extended restrictions introduced by Germany which in the matter of affording practical training for Indian students had for long followed a comparatively liberal policy. In consequence of new conditions, Indian students also from Germany itself, have been turning for practical training to other lands, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and some also to England. Czechoslovakia especially has been receiving a large number of applications recently as an important industrial unit close by. Czechoslovakia it would seem has been viewing the applications with some measure of sympathy and recently arrangements for the practical training of some Indian students in Czechoslovakia have been settled. Certain firms would seem to have given assurances of better opportunities with extension of business.

INDO-CZECH TRADE FIGURES.

In the case of Czechoslavakia, as different from that of Germany, imports from India have in recent period being increasing, without any corresponding development in regard to exports to India from Czechoslovakia and the balance standing heavily against Czechoslovakia, whose policy so far has been not to impose special restrictions on imports from India. From the trade point of view alone hence it is well to give attention to the position, so that Indian export interests to an important market and one that has been showing signs of steady expansion receive no set back, which, namely, a set-back, with timely care need not happen, also since Czechoslovakia is well placed in regard to various items in India's import trade. Imports from India to Czechoslovakia for the first seven months of 1935 show a value of 154 millions of Czechoslovak Crowns, as against 139 millions in the same period of 1934: the corresponding figures for exports to India being 47 and 53 millions respectively.

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OF
MEN'S WEAR
CONTINUES TO-DAY
BARGAINS IN ALL SECTIONS
Asquith & Lord
Estd·1870 Limited
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER . . . . BOMBAY.

CHINA TO LINK CURRENCY WITH JAPAN

Bombay, Oct 31

It is reported that China will link her currency with Japan and still needs silver to reimburse her national commitments.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 30

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 82 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 95
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 103 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 106
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 109
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1 1/4 dis
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 105 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 101

DELIVERY COTTON CONTRACTS

Bombay, Oct. 31.	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal S. Fine	+17	——
Bengal Fine	+12	+7
C. P. 1 Fine	+21	+20
C. P. 2 Fine	+25	+14
Berar Fine	+20	+8
Khandesh Fine	+16	+4
Punjab American	+22	——
Sindh American	+27	——
Broach Fcb.	+15	——

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 30

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 1/4; highest 216 1/4; lowest 214 1/4; closing 215 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 193 3/4; highest 199; lowest 196 3/4; closing 198 1/4

Oomra March opening 195 1/4; highest 196 1/2; lowest 195; closing 195 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 149 3/4; highest 151 1/2; lowest 149 3/4; closing 150 3/4

Bengal March opening 149 3/4; highest 151 1/4; lowest 149 3/4; closing 150 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs 21 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 6 3/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct 31

Java Spot 13-15-0
S S Sirsa 4-4-0
Oct shipment 4-4-0
N D shipment 4-5-0
J M shipment 4-5-0
Kesar ready 14-12-0
Saraya ready 14-8-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct 31

Wheat	25,973 cwts.
Linseed	3,815 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	130 cwts.
Gingellyseed	350 cwts.
Poppyseed	680 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,294 cwts.
Castorseed	951 cwts.
Rice	16,927 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,119 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,681 cwts.
Mowraseed	36 cwts.
Gram	4,901 cwts.
Joowar	2,644 cwts.
Maize	55 cwts.
Barley	747 cwts.
Bajree	1,240 cwts.
Coal	1,126 tons

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, Oct 31

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

	Mar.	May.
New York 23-10-35	11.02	11.06
New York 30-10-35	10.85	10.85
	—.17	—.21
	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 23-10-35	6.09	6.08
Liverpool 30-10-35	6.08	6.05
	—.01	—.03

The American markets continue to move within a very narrow range. The crop movement is now at its height, but as American cotton this season is on a more reasonable parity as compared with outside growths there has been a steady offtake which has absorbed the free offerings by the farmers, and basis has continued to rule firm. The frost which was apprehended a week ago did not materialise and in consequence ideas of the size of crop have not altered. Several days ago was published the sixth ginning report which stated that by 17th October 6,590,000 bales had so far been ginned. The corresponding figure last year was 6,748,000 bales. The smaller figure this year as compared with a year ago has been due to unwanted rains which have interfered with the picking this year, whereas last year the drought in the Western Belt caused a quick movement there. Steadier markets are expected once the peak of the crop movement is over, but we do not look for any appreciable advance for soon the Indian crop will be coming into sight and should this bring about a widening of the parity between American and Indian cotton, straddle reversing will bring out sales of American futures and in addition American cotton will meet competition from this country.

NARROW MARKET.

During the past week fluctuations in the Bombay market have been unusually small and there is practically no change in quotations since we last wrote this report. Weather conditions have caused a little nervousness but on the whole we see no cause for anxiety. We look like producing the largest crop we have had for years. Sales of our new crop on exporters' books are smaller than usual and once our crop begins to move freely hedge sales should soon make their appearance. Owing to the smallness of our carryover bulls so far have had no difficulty in holding the market. We should have a more interesting market in another month or two, once some of our new crop is available.

LARGE CLOTH SALES.

During Diwali this year, quite appreciable sales of cloth have been made by local mills, the turnover having been the best in several years. The prices obtained cannot be described as very profitable but there appears to be a more hopeful tone in the cloth market and now that the Mills have better order books than for some time, we are hopeful subsequent sales may bring better prices for producers and so allow the local mill industry to have some share in the more prosperous times which most people appear to think are ahead.

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS

SHIPMENTS
Season from 1st Sept
From Bombay

	1935-36	1934-35.
U K	2,777	3,985
Continent	41,804	41,010
China	3,300	8,653
Japan	99,361	67,418
Coast Ports	3,080	3,933
U. S. A.	285	25
	1,50,607	1,25,024
By Rail	28,477	24,001
Total	1,79,084	1,49,025
Season's difference	+30,059	

From Karachi*

	1935-36	1934-35.
U K	17,702	8,059
Continent	26,424	41,995
China	282	1,950
Japan	27,739	10,705
Coast Ports	8,814	8,496
Others	1,380	1,399
	82,341	72,604
By Rail	—	...
Total	82,341	72,604
Season's difference	+9,737	

*These figures are upto 17-10-35.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Season from 1st Sept.

This week.	Last week.	1935-36	1934-35
20560	28,577	106,295	99,427

Season's increase: 6,868

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION

1-9-1935 to 24-10-1935:	1,02,224
Same period last year:	1,16,851
Decrease:	14,627

ESTIMATED BOMBAY STOCK

On 24th October 1935:	3,97,541
Same time last year:	6,43,767
Decrease:	2,46,226

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 30-10-35	3163000	2217000
Receipts yesterday 30-10-35	39000	34000
Exports to date 30-10-35	1320000	1270000
Stock at Ports 25-10-35	2626000	3146000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-10-35	221000	1826000
Stock at Liverpool 25-10-35	442000	936000
Visible Supply 25-10-35	7085000	8580000
Quantity in sight 25-10-35	5307000	3575000
Quantity out of sight 25-10-35	2581000	2264000

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 25th day of October, 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT
LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	34,54,60,000
Notes in circulation	160,16,92,000
Total Notes issued	194,71,52,000
Total Liabilities	194,71,52,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	66,18,83,000
Total of A.	110,61,00,000
B. Rupee Coin:	58,58,97,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	25,51,55,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil.
Total Assets	194,71,52,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.80 per cent.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. BANKING DEPARTMENT
As on the 25th day of October

1935.
LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:	
(a) Government	10,16,62,000
(b) Banks	29,48,22,000
(c) Others	Nil.
Bills Payable	8,83,000
Other Liabilities	1,16,47,000
Rupees	50,90,14,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	34,54,60,000
Rupee Coin	10,96,000
Subsidiary coin	2,71,000
Bills Discounted:	
(a) Internal	Nil.
(b) External	Nil.
(c) Government of India Try. Bills	Nil.
Balances held abroad*	10,32,20,000
Loans and advances to the Government	Nil.
Other Loans & Advances	Nil.
Investments	5,43,29,000
Other Assets	46,38,000
Rupees	50,90,14,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BRITAIN

Washington: "Great Britain further reduced stocks of American cotton during August, according to the Department of Commerce, which reports 147,000 bales at British ports at the end of the month as compared with 529,000 on August 31, 1934. The country imported 41,078 bales from the United States in August, while deliveries of American cotton to spinners was 71,000 bales.

Total stocks of cotton at British ports at the end of August were 516,000 bales against 984,000 at the end of August last year. These conditions were interpreted by Department of Agriculture Officials as presaging larger imports of American cotton by Great Britain in the near future. It was pointed out that in the event of a major conflict in the Mediterranean, shipments of Indian and possibly Egyptian cotton might be held up, creating a heavier demand for American and Brazilian growths.

HEAVY IMPORTS

It was believed that heavier imports of American cotton during August compared with August last year by both Great Britain and Italy, were in anticipation of a possible war between these countries. Great Britain took 41,078 bales of American cotton in August of this year compared with 40,753 bales last August, while Italy increased its imports of American cotton from 21,479 bales last year to 22,000 this year. These increases took place in spite of a total decline in exports of American cotton from 252,531 bales in August, 1934, to 241,484 bales this year. Most of the reduction took place in shipments to Germany and Japan, while France increased its taking of American cotton from around 7,000 bales to 34,000 bales.

Other figures released by the Department of Commerce estimated the Northern Brazilian cotton crop for the 1935-36 year at 850,000 to 900,000 equivalent 500-pound bales compared with a crop of 622,000 bales in 1934-35. The northern Brazilian crop is harvested during the last six months of the year. The latest estimate available of the southern Brazilian crop is 623,000 bales compared with 500,400 bales last year. This estimate, issued in July, is expected to be reduced by the final estimate already overdue.

EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL

Total cotton exports from Brazil during the first six months of this year were placed at 70,751 metric tons or about 311,300 500-pound equivalent bales compared with 40,137 tons, or 176,600 equivalent bales exports during the corresponding period last year."

COTTON STRADDLES

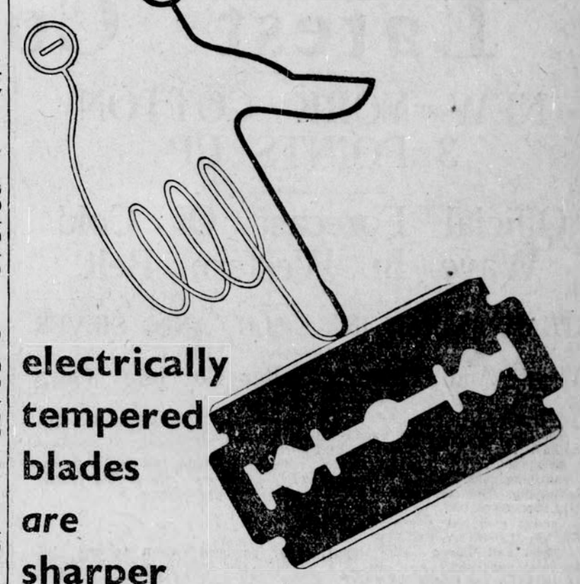
APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES,

New York Liverpool: December 153 January 162 March 157 May 151 July 146 at Cross Rate 4.91 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 215/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.03 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 215/8 New York May 10.85 Rs. 29 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 7/8

IT'S A FACT!



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The amazing thing about Gillette's new electrical tempering process is that although the steel at the sides is extra hard, the special process softens the centre without affecting in any way those harder edges. Actually, two different temperings in one blade.

The effect is that the incredibly hard steel at the sides can be honed to a keener edge than ever before, yet the centre of the blade is sufficiently flexible to bend to the razor. Result—not only closer and cleaner shaves than you've ever had before, but also more shaves per blade. Ask for Blue Gillettes—they fit any Gillette razor that has ever been made.

12 ANNAS FOR 5

BLUE GILLETTES
ELECTRICALLY TEMPERED BLADES

G.P.2

After Malarial Fever
Builds up Health and Strength

The soothing, tonic and restorative qualities of Angier's Emulsion make it invaluable for healing the diseased tissues and building up health and strength after malarial and other fevers, or after any serious illness.

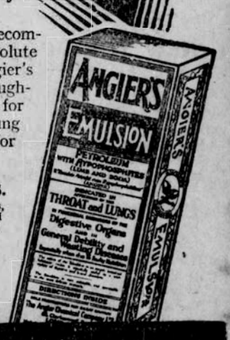
A remedy of proved value and universally recommended by doctors, it may be taken with absolute confidence and with certainty of benefit. Angier's Emulsion has won a splendid reputation throughout India, where it is largely used, not only for building up after fevers, but also for lung troubles, digestive and bowel disorders and for all wasting diseases.

The Most Palatable of all Emulsions.

A Doctor writes:—"In prescribing Emulsion for my patients, I am always careful to see that they obtain Angier's, which I know from experience is by far the best, having taken it myself and given it to the members of my family for some time."
(Signed)———, M.D., J.P.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.



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WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.

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BOMBAY
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
(Acetylene)—Sewri.
LAHORE
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Official Forecast Of Cold Wave In Western Belt

STEADY TONE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Better But Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

On Thursday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

BETTER TENDENCY IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton developed a better tendency following the official forecast of damaging cold wave in the western belt. There was considerable speculative buying. The closing tone was steady despite profit-taking.

BULLION STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled steady.

GRAINS SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Wheat and linseed were slightly better on good outside support. Jute was quiet but rubber was easy.

SECURITIES IN GOOD DEMAND.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet although prices kept steady. Gilttedged securities were in good demand with some good business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	10.85
To-day's opening	10.85
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.88
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	6.08
To-day's opening	6.06
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.07
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 215

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 31.

Cotton developed a decidedly better tendency following the official forecast of cold wave in the western cotton belt which is likely to be damaging. Considerable speculative buying was in evidence resulting in a material advance in prices.

Trading in March commenced at 10.85 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices improved on a good deal of speculative buying and trade buying with March steadily advancing to 10.94.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.88 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 31.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.95/10.93) 10.97/10.96
January (10.84/10.82) 10.84/10.82
March (10.87/10.85) 10.85/10.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American December 6.12
American January 6.09
Egyptian November (8.66) 8.72
Egyptian January 8.41

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 214-4 and Rs. 215 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 215 with New York futures about 7 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 66/8, 66/11 and 66/15. Business was quiet but prices kept steady with traders awaiting developments however later prices eased slightly on scattered selling owing to quieter London cables and closed quiet at Rs. 66/7, 66/9 and 66/13. Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15 and 34/14/9. The market was slightly more active on some speculative buying following better outside cables and steadiness of foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 34/15/3 and 34/15/3.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 31

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/2/6; Lowest Rs. 7/1/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/5/3; Highest Rs. 7/5/6; Lowest Rs. 7/3/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/3/10 1/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/5/9; Highest Rs. 3/6/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 3/5/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/5/6

The Board of High School Education, C.P. has, at its annual meeting, passed a resolution that provision should be made for lectures on Sex-Hygiene in certain schools as an experimental measure, and appointed a committee to examine, in all its aspects, the question of revision of the course of studies for Vernacular Middle Schools on a vocational basis.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	4 91 7/8
To-day's opening	4.91 3/4
To-day's closing	4.91 1/2

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	4.91 15/16
To-day's opening	4.91 7/8
To-day's closing	4.91 9/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	74.60
To-day's opening	74.62
To-day's closing	74.63
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 31.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 7/8 and then eased to 4.91 13/16 eventually further declining to 4.91 11/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.91 9/16.

Franc opened at 74.62 and then fell to 74.60.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.63.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 31.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d	29 5/16d
Forward	29 1/16d.	29 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 31.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-4) £7-1-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 31.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 31. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.63 1/8) 5.63 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.16) 37.20
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93
London on Milan	(60.43) 60.43
London on Shanghai	(1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/32
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Easy And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Jutes ruled easier in absence of support and only limited business resulted. Coals were a shade easier though new Manbhoom were marked up. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/12; three and half per cent Government Paper 93; three per cent Government Paper 82/13; four per cent Loan 1960/70 1/8; five per cent Loan 1945/55 118 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank 34/4; Imperial Conty 382; Reserve Bank 123/8.

Railway:—Bankura Damodar Rivers 90; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 66 small odd lots.

Cottons:—New Victoria ordy 1/5.

Coals:—Aldih 2/14; Bengal 260/8; Raneegunge 31; South Karanpura 3/12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 413; Bally 180; Fort William 270/8 small lot; Howrah 48/8; Kamarhatty 480.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 7/10; Agra Elec. 110; Bengal Telephone ordy 17/11 ex div; Benares Elec. 14/12; Upper Jumna Elec. 11/8; B. I. Corpn. ordy 3/12; Indian Wood Products 22; ordy 3/12; Indian Wood Products 22; Titaghur Paper ordy 23 small lot; Titaghur Paper defd. 9/12; Cawnpore ordy 26/8; Murree Brewery 125 small lot; Rohtas ordy 12/14;

Debentures:—Four per cent 1908/38 Calcutta Port Trust 102 small lot.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Liverpool wheat opened firm December 73 1/2 March 69 3/4 market was fairly active on increased buying activity and good business was put through.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 31.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.97 7/8. The market was active on improved outside demand and commission house buying following better foreign advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 31.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£217 3/4 buyers £218 sellers. Irregular) £223 buyers £224 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£17 3/16 sellers. Steady) unquoted

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £39 3/4) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE.

New Crop Nov-Dec. (£20 paid and sellers) £19 13/16 paid and buyers.

Dunlop Oct-Nov. (£22) £22 3/4

Lightning Oct-Nov. (£20 1/4) £21

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

(1) "American Government and speculators bought. China sold. Market steady."

(2) Market was very quiet with no new feature.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/2 paid and value) 6 1/2 paid and value.

January March (6 5/8 paid and value) 6 9/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 7/16) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata October (£10) £10 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 1/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 1 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 1 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 1 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 1 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 14 3
Wheat May	4 11 6
Linseed May	7 1 3

The tone was quiet.

Details Of Communal Clash In Punjab Village

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 31.

Details which are slowly trickling in of the Sikh-Muslim clash at Taman village, Attock District, show it was more serious than had been thought at first.

It is reported that firearms were used by some Sikhs and three Sikhs and eleven Muslims were wounded and removed to hospital. It appears that Muslims gathered in large numbers in view of a rumour that Sikhs intended to take forcible possession of a mosque in the village and a clash appeared imminent between them and Sikhs who had also assembled for a Nagarkirtan procession. The authorities interwened in time and pacified both sides.

The next day, however, the rival parties came to a clash in consequence of an alleged attack on a Sikh girl and a free fight followed resulting in casualties mentioned above. The police rushed to the scene and restored order.

The Sikh Diwan arranged for the day was then held without further trouble.—A.P.

Futile House Search

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The house of Mubrak Agar, acting president of the Punjab Socialist Party, who was arrested this noon was searched. Nothing incriminating was found.

It is understood that the arrest has been made in connection with alleged seditious activities.—United Press.

All Round Firm Tone In Stock Exchange

TIN FIRM OWING TO SHORTAGE OF AVAILABLE SUPPLIES

Copper Strong But Rubber Weak

QUIET TRADING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

On the Stock Exchange business continued to recede mainly owing to the approaching end of the account but the firm tone was maintained all round.

Among commodities rubber fell rather sharply owing to offering of near positions and lack of support.

Tin was firm owing to the shortage of available supplies while copper strengthened owing to better outside demand.

Wall Street opened steady but trading was very quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 31.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, October 23 £94
Thursday, October 24 £95 1/2
Friday, October 25 £95 1/2
Monday, October 28 £95
Tuesday, October 29 £95
Wednesday, October 30 £95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 31. 3-30 p.m

General business was quiet but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds and Indian loans were very steady. Industrials generally were quietly steady. Oil shares were firm on renewed business

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 5/8) £83 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115) £115 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £104

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 5/8) £113 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-6) 21-6

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 1/8) 4 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/4

Musical Industries (25-0) 25-0

Princhin Johnson (41-9) 41-9

Imperial Chemical (35-9) 36-3

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-0) 110-0

Realisation 1930 (£77) £77

Dunlop Rubber (38-0) 38-0

University Ordinary (31-0) 31-3

Ford Motors (34-9) 34-3

Cable Wires (£7 5/8) £7 3/8

British American Tobacco (115-7 1/2) 115-7 1/2

Camera A (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (139-4 1/2) 139-4 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (18-3 18-3

Distillers (92-3) 92-3

Berd and Dyers (9-6) 9-6

British Celanese (12-1 1/2) 11-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (61-0) 61-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (17-6) 17-6

Inter Nickels (£31 7/8) £31 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 31. 2-30 p.m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£96 1/2 £96 3/4

3 1/2 per cent India (£95) £95 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£114) £114

4 per cent Indian 1918/53 (£106) 106 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114) £114

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-5 (£103) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 22-0
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber, (26-3) 26-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (£18) £18 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (54-6) 55-0
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13) £13 1/4
Goddar New (£10 3/8) £10 5/8
Moddar New (£70-7 1/2) £70-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-10 1/2) 42-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (65-0) 63-10 1/2
Burma Oil (77-6) 78-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (78-1 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£27 5/8) £28 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£45 1/4) £45 1/4
L M Ford (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£130 1/2) £130 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99 1/4) £99 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 31.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 52 5/8) dol 52
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 1/8) dol 20 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 46 1/2) dol 45 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/4) dol 108 1/2 Ex Div.

THEIR RIGHT TO OFFER PRAYERS

Shahidgunj Mosque Dispute Sequel

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

A civil suit was instituted today before the District Judge of Lahore praying for a declaration of the Muslims' right of offering prayers in the Shahidgunj Mosque and for an injunction against the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandhak Committee not to interfere with the Muslims' right to offer prayers there. The complaint further prayed for a mandatory injunction that the Parbhandhak Committee and Bhai Taru Singh Gurdwara Committee should rebuild the demolished mosque in the original shape and form.

It is also prayed that the case should be tried either by the District Judge himself or by a Judge whose impartiality is above suspicion. The Court agreed to refer the matter to High Court.

The present suit has been filed in consultation with the Shahidgunj Defence League Committee, which was formed with Sir Zafarali, ex-Judge of the Lahore High Court as president, and Nawab Mamdot, Member of the Working Committee.—United Press.

Dr. Thakar Back In India

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Dr. Rasiklal Ramkrishna Thakar, who represented India at the 10th Session of the International Homoeopathic Medical League held at Budapest, returned to India by S. S. "India" on October 28.—United Press.

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Horniman To Preside Over Session On Nov. 3.

The Secretary of the Conference writes:—

The Radical Political Conference will be held on Sunday, November 3, in the Muzaffarabad Hall near the Grant Road Bridge. Mr. B. G. Horniman has consented to preside.

Over 300 persons have joined the Reception Committee and from the accounts so far received an equally large number of persons have enrolled themselves as delegates. It is expected from the reports coming to the office that the number of delegates will come to nearly a thousand.

It is hoped that this conference will pave the way in bringing unity amidst all the Radical sections so that concerted action in the struggle for national freedom may be taken.

All arrangements in connection with the Conference are nearly complete.

The Bombay National Guards have promised the services of their members to help the Reception Committee on the day of the Conference.

India Must Adopt Irish Tactics In Freedom's Battle

Dr. Sunderland Suggests Constant And Unyielding Obstruction To Working Of New Constitution

GENEVA (By Air Mail.)

Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland, the great friend of India in America, makes some interesting suggestions as to what India should do with the New Indian Constitution, in the course of a statement which was read at the Geneva Conference convened recently under the auspices of the International Committee for India.

The statement runs as follows:

"It is plain that a great crisis is before India. She has long demanded freedom from alien domination. At last her rulers make a definite reply, by drafting and proposing to force upon her a New Constitution, which they represent to the world as a great boon, a great benefit, something advancing her far upon the road to freedom, but which a great majority of the Indian people regard as a steel frame, designed to hold them more firmly than over in bondage. What should India do with this New Constitution?

FOR A JOINT PUBLIC STATEMENT.

"I am asked to send a message to the Geneva Conference called to consider Indian affairs. Will it be considered an impertinence if I make my Message a brief statement of my own judgment as to what India's answer should be to the New Constitution offered her?

"Speaking very frankly, I venture to say: It seems to me that the just and proper course to be pursued by India is for the Indian National Congress, and such other political parties as there may be, to issue a public statement or proclamation somewhat like the following:—

(1) It is an axiom among all civilised peoples that the only authority or power that has a right to frame a constitution for any nation is the nation itself.

(2) The New Constitution which Great Britain proposes to force on India has been framed wholly by a foreign power, and not by India.

(3) Therefore, India sees no other self-respecting or just course to pursue except to decline to accept the said Constitution.

IRISH TACTICS.

(4) Following such a public statement, or proclamation, it seems to me the policy to be adopted should be essentially that pursued by Ireland in winning her freedom, namely, obstruction constant and unyielding obstruction, in every possible legal way, both in the Provinces and at Delhi against all efforts of the Government to work the Constitution, in any and every particular in which the rights and just interests of the Indian people are infringed upon.

"I am well aware that if the above indicated policy is entered upon and pursued by the Indian people, it will be likely to mean a long and severe struggle, with many discouragements and bitter hardships. But is there any other policy which promises so much? It succeeded with Ireland. If carried out with self-sacrificing, persistent, and unyielding determination, may it not be made to succeed in India?

"This is my Message. Whether wise or unwise, at least it speaks the judgment of a sincere and earnest believer in India's right to a place once more among the world's free and great nations."—United Press.

ANTI-INDIAN CIRCUS

Secretary Of State For India Is Inquiring, Writes Craik To Satyamurti

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

The anti-Indian propaganda that is being carried on in Switzerland by a circus company ostensibly to humiliate Indians before the eyes of Westerners, is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi M.L.A., wrote a letter last month to the Home Member to the Government of India asking as to what steps the Government of India propose to take in regard to the ill-treatment meted out to the party of Indian jugglers and acrobats by the circus company with the motive of vilifying India.

Mr. Satyamurthi has now received a letter from the Home Department in reply acknowledging his communication and assuring that the matter has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India who has been asked to enquire into the matter and do the needful.—United Press.

Armed Dacoity In Kolhapur Village

POONA, Oct. 31.

News comes from Kolhapur that a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a Sowcar in a village fifteen miles away from Kolhapur.

It is reported that the dacoits who numbered about 40 were fully armed with swords, guns, spears and other deadly weapons. They forced their way into the house and after belabouring the inmates decamped with booty to the tune of Rs. 25,000. They also fired shots, seriously injuring two of the inmates.

An armed police force is proceeding to the place where the dacoity was committed.—United Press.

Anti-Imperialist League's Support To Nagpur Conference

NAGPUR, Oct. 31.

Mr. Reginald Bridgman, General Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, London, has sent a letter to the Political Conference of Nagpur Division, in the course of which he sends the League's greetings to the conference.

He expects the conference to give a clear lead to the Indian workers and peasants, on the question of Italo-Abyssinian war, adding that India's masses should voice their sentiments along with workers in other lands, in defence of the Abyssinia's cause.—United Press.

TAX ON HORSE AND PONY RACING

Madras Council Decision

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Home Member introduced a bill imposing a tax on betting in horse and pony races in the presidency. The bill received the unanimous support of the House and was passed into law.

Travancore Assembly's Next Session

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 30.

The Travancore Sri Moolam Popular Assembly will commence sitting from November 12.

The first three days will be allotted for official business. Three new Bills relating to the interest of labourers will come up for discussion. The reports of the Travancore Debt Redemption Committee and Public Accounts Committee will be introduced by the Government for criticism and the debate over the reports is expected to be stormy.—United Press.

Stop Speculation

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Anti-Gambling League writes to say that his League views with concern the recent Stock Exchange crisis, the Bullion Hoax and the rise in prices of commodities like groundnut, linseed, etc. He says that in the interests of the agriculturists proper brakes must be applied to these speculative tendencies.

New Zealand Beats Newport

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Following are the results of matches under Rugby Union rules:—

Newport 5, New Zealand 17.

Leicestershire 0, East Midlands 16 (at Leicester).—Reuter's Special.

U. P. Hindu Sabha President Censured

CAWNPORE, Oct. 31.

A vote of censure expressing no-confidence on Raja Tirwa, President of the U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabha was passed last night at a meeting of a section of Hindus held at Sanatan Dharma Hall.

Representatives from various districts attended the meeting which criticised Raja Tirwa in connection with the election of office-bearers to the Cawnpore branch of the Hindu Sabha.

Rai Bahadur Vikramjit Singh, M.L.C., was elected President.—A. P.

Southern Hedge Selling In N. Y. Market

Scattered Long Liquidation

Schwabach Estimate Crop 11,600,000 Bales

GINNINGS 8,470,000 BALES AND YIELD ... 193.5lbs. ...

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Among private American Cotton Crop estimates for October, Messfs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have issued their forecast as under:—

Crop	11,600,000 Bales
Yield Per Acre	193.5 Lbs.
Ginnings	8,470,000 Bales.

The crop estimate shows little change as compared with their previous estimate last month and it will have little effect on prices.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

The weekly weather report was mostly favourable and shows that the peak of the movement of the U. S. Cotton Crop is passed. This means that there will be gradual decline in the amount of the daily hedge selling.

BETTER CONSUMPTION.

Spinners are well covered at the moment but in view of improved demand for cotton textiles, the consumption of cotton is likely to increase. There is shortage of staple cotton and already large export business is done. Outside growths are not likely to maintain higher trend of consumption and with improved statistical position, changes are in favour of higher prices in the long run and it will be advisable to buy on all declines.

SHORT COVERING.

The New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on covering by shorts. The market was a feverish division and active exchanging resulted in a small decline.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with March 10.87 but soon advanced 5 points on covering by shorts and March was quoted 10.92 which was the highest level for the day.

SOUTHERN SELLING.

Later on there was steady flow of Southern selling which wiped off the improvement and a decline of 3 points under previous close was recorded and March was quoted 10.85 which was the lowest level for the day.

Towards the close there was irregular business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the Market closed at a net decline of 7 points for distant months while near positions gained one point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but irregular with a limited business. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points with Spot Cotton 3 points up at 11.33c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open unchanged on parity with overnight American closing advices but the market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with March 6.12. There was trade and some foreign buying with light offerings. Later on there was some local selling which weakened prices. In the afternoon. Prices further declined on hedge selling and straddle selling due to poor New York advices and the market closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.50d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.69, January 5.42 and March 5.39.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fair enquiry for Egyptian Cotton on firm Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed 6 to 3 points up with Spot Cotton 12 points higher at 9.26. Uppers futures were irregular and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point and Spot Cotton prices gained 3 points at 6.92d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly firm and active with a good enquiry. Sakels futures closed 28 to 19 points higher and Ashmouni futures advanced 13 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

N. Y. March highest 10.92 plus .04 (10-39 a.m.); Lowest 10.85—03 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool March highest 6.12 plus .03; Lowest 6.08—.01

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co.. New York cable:—

December steadiness caused by trade and short interests liquidating distant months. Easier under hedge selling. Are inclined to think buyers will do better by waiting.

New York Copper December 7.73.

New York Cottonseed Oil March 10.16.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co.. New York cable:—

Our estimate as of November first is 11,600.000 bales, ginnings 8,470.000 bales and yield per care 193.5 pounds. Trade demand was less active. We favour purchases on all reactions, as a substantial advance later in the season is likely.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quieter. Spinners having bought freely are likely to fall back on their reserves. Our opinion is that the top has been reached. Weather reports are less favourable.

Liverpool.—Trade demand quieter South hedging rather freely Weekly weather report suggest peak movement passed Sentiment continues bullish Investors buying on scale down.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Liverpool:—

Cotton: We still feel bullish not only on pure cotton factors but also on general situation of commodities. Advise straddle purchases of Upper Egyptian and sale of American on March present difference.

Copper: Market marking time; declines stubbornly resisted; consumers pausing; trade accounts excellent. Standard price reasonable. We recommend gradual accumulation. £35/3/9

Rubber: Firm, orderly advance impressive and speculation absent; we believe looking into higher basis prices 6 5/8 6 3/4 6 7/8

Lead: Continue friendly

Wheat: May below 6 attract purchases.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 30

December	10.97+01
January	10.82—07
March	10.85—03
May	10.85—06
July	10.84—07
Middling Spot	11.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 30

December	10.98+01
January	10.84+01
March	10.86—02
Middling Spot	11.33+03

NEW YORK.

New York, October 30

New York 10-55 A.M.—

December	10.99
January	10.89
March	10.89

New York Noon Call—

December	10.98
January	10.88
March	10.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, October 30

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	59,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	13,00
Day's exports to the continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 30

October	6.22
November	6.17
December	6.12—0.
January	6.09—01
February	6.08—01
March	6.08—01
April	6.08—01
May	6.05—01
June	6.03—01
July	6.02—01
August	5.96—0.
Middling Spot	6.50+04

To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations

January	6.13
March	6.12

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb, sellers 6-9/16.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 30

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct September

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec 1936

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 272 3/8

Banks selling T T 270 3/8

Banks buying T T 267 7/8

PARIS

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 5/8

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 127 nominal

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 84 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.91 3/4 30th instant

Hongkong/London 1/11 1/4 31st instant Nom

Shanghai/London 1/3 31st instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/16 31st instant

Java/London 7 21 31st instant

London/Paris 74.60 30th instant

London/Belgium 29.21 1/2 30th instant

London/Switzerland 15.13 30th instant

London/Italy 60.43 30th instant

London/Berlin 12.22 1/2 30th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 30th instant

London/New York 4.91 15/16 30th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.24 1/4 30th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-1-4 1/2 29th instant £7-1-4 30th instant

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 29th instant 29 5/16 30th instant

Silver London Forward 29 29th instant 29 1/16 30th instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 29th instant 65 5/8 30th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 29th instant 5/8 per cent 30th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 29th instant 7/8 per cent 30th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST—Generally fair.

CENTRAL—Cloudy and cooler.

WEST—Cloudy and unsettled.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 30

T. T. London on —	
New York closing rate..	4.91-15/16
Paris	74.60
Berlin	12.22-1/2
Madrid	36.00
Amsterdam	7.24 1/4
Brussels	29.21-1/2
Milan	60.43
Berne	15.13
Prague	118.87

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, October 30

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	68
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	95
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	109-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	83-3/4
Conversion 5-1/2 per cent. Loan 1961	103
War Loan 5-1/2 per cent. 1952	101
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	115
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	107
National Bank of India ..	43
P & O Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 30

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 27/3

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October sellers 28/3.

South Australian wheat Parcels Oct. sellers 30/6

LINSEED OIL

London, October 30.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—

Nov./Dec sellers 24/6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt

Jan./Apr. sellers 24/9.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 30

October 1935	8.73
November 1935	8.68
January 1936	8.36
March 1936	8.20
May 1936	8.14
July 1936	8.09
F. G. S. Spot	9.26

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York October 30

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 6-1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 31

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 215/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 214/12 on long liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering and prices steadied at Rs 215. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points against expected rise of 2 points. In the local market there was scattered business at Rs. 215/4 but later on there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 214/12 The market was irregular with a restricted business.

Broach A/M. Rs 214

Oomra D/J Rs. 196/12

Oomra March Rs. 194/12

Bengal D/J. Rs. 149

Bengal March Rs. 148/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 31

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F G	162
C P 1 Fine	218/220
C P 1 Fine	218/220
C P 2 Fine	213/215
C P 2 Fine	213/215
Arvi Fine	213/215
Ellichpur Fine	213/215
Berar Fine	213/215
Khamgaon Fine	213/215
Mulkapur Fine	213/215
Khandesh Fine	212
Jalna/Sailu	210/212
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	213/214
Broach Fine	235/240
Punjab/American	235/240
Sindh-American	225
Cambodia	290/295
Cambodia 2nd crop	255/260
Compta good	260/265
Westerns	245/255
Kampala	355/357
Busoga	353
Jinja	343
New Manza	325

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	216	6,767
Central India	632	13,087
Barsi and Nagar	433	5,168
Hyderabad Gaorani	159	594
Berar	345	4,851
Central Provinces	405	2,589
Total Oomras	2,190	33,056
Dholera	53	5,792
N W Provinces	443	6,049
Rajputana	851	13,063
Sind-Punjab	292	18,107
Broach	153	2,983
Coompta and Dharwar	97	2,531
Westerns Northerns	113	4,802
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,938
Persian	...	...
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	449	32,979
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	293
Total	4,646	123,802

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 24th Oct

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,639	44,866
Japan and China	1,410	102,661
Coast Ports	...	3,080
Up-country by Rail	...	28,477
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	14,726
Total	3,049	197,810

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct 31

London market—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-16-3

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-17-6

Standard Copper 3 months £35-3-9

Electrolytic copper £39-15-0

New York market—

Blue Eagle 9 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents

Bombay market—

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34-10-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 38-8-0

Tone: Very steady

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct 30

December 2.50

March 2.14—03

May 2.19—03

July 2.24—02

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 30

October 78d.

December 72 5/8d.

March 69d.

May 68 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 30

December 0.97 1/8c

May 0.97c

July 0.88 5/8c

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 30

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)..	5.74
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.89
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.04
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.72
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.87
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.02
Bengal—	
Good	4.40
Fully Good	4.50
Fine	4.62
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.50
Fine	4.62
Superfine	4.74

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 30

Messrs. Battivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	45
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	39
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	73
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	34
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	70
Consolidated Gas	30
American Tel and Tel	142
Western Union Telg	60 3/4
Radio Corporation	8
New York Central	22 1/2
Erie R R	10
Union Pacific R R	93
Bethelehem Steel	38
Noranda Mines	41
Int Nickel of Canada	31 1/4
Amr Celanese	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	20 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	60
Eaton Mfg	29
Western Electric Inst	30
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	51 1/2
Packard Motor	7
Bendix Aviation	21
Sperry Corp	12
Goodyear Tyre	19
St Oil of N J	48
Socony	12
National Dairy	18
Chase Bank	34
National City Bank	31 1/2
American Radiator	18

Irregular market

Total business 2 million

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather Report

Weather in the Eastern belt has been favourable for picking and ginning and twothirds of the crop has been gathered except in the extreme North. In the Western belt rains have delayed picking in North Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas and are injuring unpicked cotton especially in Oklahoma which is at a standstill. Southern districts have mostly finished picking.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 26/29th Oct.	5,360
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	119,156
Receipts into Bombay, same time last season	106.020
Increase	13,136

U. S. COTTON CROP

Private Crop Estimate

Messrs. E. J. Schwaback & Co. estimate:—

Crop Bales	11,600,000
Ginning Bales	8,470,000
Yield per Acre	Lbs. 193.5

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 31

It is reported that China will decide her currency policy on the 3rd November. Locally prices are about Rs. 4 below parity and the general feeling is now against any decline. The local silver market ruled steady to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The gold market was dull and featureless.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 10 0
Kartak delivery	66 11 0
Kartak Tejimandi	0 15 0
Magsar delivery	66 15 0
Magsar Tejimandi	2 0 0
Ready gold	34 14 9
Kartak delivery	34 14 9
Kartak Tejimandi	0 4 6
Magsar delivery	34 14 6
Magsar Tejimandi	0 9 6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal. Oct. 30.

November	65.57—.03
March	65.97—.23

NEW YORK SILVER

New York. Oct. 30.

Spot Silver prices remained unchanged at 65-3/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, October. 30

Market	Steady
Spot	29-5/16
Forward	29 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, October 30

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1/1

LONDON METALS.

London October 30

Copper Braziers	49-1/4
Yellow Metal	41-1 8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	16-1/
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	217

SEEDS.

London, October 30

Linseed Calcutta London o.i.f. ton, Oct./Nov sellers £10-0-0

Linseed Calcutta London o.i.f. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £12-8-9

Linseed Bombay London, o.i.f. ton. Oct./Nov. sellers £12-13-0.

Rapeseed Forn Hull/Cont o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-15-0.

Cassorseed Bombay, o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-12-6.

Cement Shares Weak On Professional Selling

Absence Of Demand In Steels

MARKET BECOMING TWO-SIDED AFFAIR

The local Share Bazaar was quiet to-day in the absence of any important buying. The market opened steady at about unchanged quotations but later on prices declined on long liquidation. The undertone of the market was easy.

There was increased selling in Cement and Bellapur Shares Indian Cement and Shahabads were freely offered and in the absence of support prices declined. There was scattered selling in other cement shares and the tone in this section was weak.

As pointed out yesterday after a rise of about Rs. 150 in Tata Steel Dfd. Shares, there was utter absence of any buying to-day and prices declined to Rs. 560 on unloading by professional operators. Ordinary shares also weakened to Rs. 143|12 but Second Preference shares were steady at Rs. 158.

SECURITIES FIRM

Tata Hydro Electric Shares were fairly steady on moderate demand by new operators but there was not anxious demand. This section was steady in sympathy with firmness of Government Securities where 3 1|2 per cent paper was done to-day at Rs. 93|5.

Normal conditions are prevailing on the Stock Exchange and prices have recovered fairly well from the low levels reached during the last crisis. At the moment there is nothing in the general situation to result in a big price movement and we think it best to take quick turns.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, October 31.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
260	Bombay Dyeing	776 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	233 12
100	Central	266 4
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	121 4
100	Gokak	175 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 31

Century 235 233 235 233

Bombay Dyeing 780 775 776 773 776

Kohinoor 206

Central India 268 266

New Great 137 136

Simplex 76 77/8

Swadeshi 171 170 166/4

Bundi 35/2 34/14 34/8

I Cement 458 452 451

Punjab 23/6 23

Shahabad 480 475

Andhra 1600 1597 1600 1595

Tata Hydro 161 160/10

Tata Power 1520 1521 1516 1525 1515 1516 1515

Tram Ord 145

T Steel Defd 570 567 571 561 567 557 560

T Steel Ord 145/8 144/12 145 144/4 145/4 143/12 144

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 157 158/4 157/4

Bellapur 341 336 337 335 336

B Steam 283

B Burma 368 370 367

100	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	77 8
100	Khatau	78 12
100	Kohinoor	206 4
250	Laxmi	675 0
100	Madhavji	7 6
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	810 0
250	Model	50 0
40	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	136 4
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	77 8
100	Swadeshi	166 4
100	Swan	98 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	98 0
25-50	Central	34 8
500	Imperial	1502 8
125-500	Im. Con.	378 12
50-100	India	124 0
100	Reserve Bank	124 4
5	Union	5-4-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 8
70	Gwalior	116 4
160	Indian	451 4
40	Katni Def.	2050 0
100	Katni Ord.	358 12
75	Okha	256 4
10	Punjab	23 0
100	Shahabad	475 0
70	United	119 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	39 12
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	146 14
1000	Andhra Valley	1595 0
10	Ajmer	11 0
60	Bombay Tram	145 5
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	160 10
1000	Tata Power	1515 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachcora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	767 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	31 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	560 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	212 8
50	Belapur Sugar	336 4
150	Bombay Steam	283 2
125	Bombay Burma	367 8
50	Bombay Burma Conty	126 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-10-6
100	Bombay Telephone	102 8
100	Indian Bleaching	107 8
160	Indian Radio Dfd.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	12 15
30	Premier Construction	75 8
25	Tata Oil	18 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1382 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	282 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	511 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1|2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 2
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7½	p.c Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157 4
5 1|2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 31

3	per cent 1951/54 97/12
3	per cent 1941 102/8
3 1/2	per cent G P N 93/8
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 103/10
4	per cent 1943 107/4
4	per cent 1960/70 108
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 113/12
5	per cent 1939/44 108/13
5	per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/14

TAX-FREE*

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/14
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/12
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4	per cent B P T 1974 103
4	per cent M Deb 1974 102
5	per cent M Deb 1959 112
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 104

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 30th October 1935, tenders to the amount of £1,075,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 93 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th November 1935. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Thursday, the 7th November 1935.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 25 October 1935 was £1,000,000.

BANKHEAD CONFERS WITH ROOSEVELT

Washington:—"Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala), urged President Roosevelt to create a system of commercial credit abroad which would look toward increased cotton exports. The Senator, who was accompanied by Senator Byrnes, Democrat of South Carolina, said that his recommendation was general and that he had no specific plan.

Senator Bankhead told the President that he did not believe lowering the price of cotton would increase exports because as soon as this was done other cotton growing nations would follow the lead of this country. He pointed out that Indian cotton went lower than American cotton when the 12 cent loan expired."

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1935

No Blank Cheque On Armaments

ATTLEE CRITICISES GOVT.'S DEMANDS

Simon Sees Ghost Of 1931 Crisis In Labour Programme

RUGBY, Oct. 20.

It is estimated that there will be over 1/4 million more voters on the rolls for the coming election than in the general election of 1931. The total electorate now numbers 37,404,000. The biggest increases are in home county electorates and in Kent and Surrey. All divisions have more voters.

Prominent members of all political parties made electioneering speeches yesterday. Labour leader Major Attlee delivered the Labour Party's first election broadcast in the course of which he said that there were two real issues in the election: firstly, how could security from the menace of war be given and secondly how could they ensure all citizens security for their means of livelihood.

MENACE OF WAR.

Proceeding he said: "We believe that another world war will mean the end of civilisation. We believe, that world must disarm and join a system of collective security." Danger of war, he proceeded, sprang largely from the breakdown of the economic system and there must be economic co-operation if the peoples of the world were to benefit by the discoveries of Science. If people were to be made secure, the collective peace system must be made effective and must be used only as establishing conditions for the building up of a new world.

Criticising Government's demand for more armaments he said the Labour Party's position was quite clear. While working for an all round disarmament it was ready to maintain efficient forces needed for the country to take its proper share in a system of collective security. He protested that Government had never given an estimate of what was required in regard to rearmament. All their proposals were based on obsolete ideas of national defence.

NATIONALISE BANKS.

Turning to domestic affairs he demanded that existing institutions must be adapted to the new world in which we were living, the machinery of commerce and industry was so complicated that it could not be left to private industry and a mere scramble for profits. Banks should be owned by the State and the machinery of credit and finance should be operated in the interests of the nation. To reorganise industries and agriculture and provide social amenities, land must be brought into national ownership. The problem of distressed areas and depressed industries should be dealt with as part of a national plan. The aged and children should be removed from industry and reduction of hours of labour effected.

SIMON'S FEARS.

Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, speaking last night assailed the Labour Party's proposals to take over banks and businesses. Such proposals he said struck at the foundation of the whole economic structure and threatened to undermine it as it was undermined four years ago. Another first class financial crisis such as occurred in 1931 would be added to bring in its wake fresh trial. The same causes would be bound to produce the same results. He recalled the services of Lord Snowden in 1931 when he helped to reverse the spendthrift policy for which he had previously been partly responsible and added that under the present Chancellor of Exchequer national finances had been completely re-established. All cuts had been restored, taxation had been reduced and British credit was now at its best in the world.

SUPPORT FOR LEAGUE.

Capt. Anthony Eden, Minister for League of Nations Affairs, in a speech last night said that there was in Britain, at present a stronger and wider measure of general support for the League than there had ever been. This was due to the growing belief that through the League alone could they hope to create in the world that order as a result of which no nation would ever contemplate the use of war as an instrument of national policy.

He repudiateid the suggestion that Government had been dilatory on its part in the League which had worked only in the last few weeks as a truly corporate body with a vigorous sense of international responsibility. When they considered how unpalatable was its task it was surely a remarkable tribute to the League's vitality.

He added, it must however be remembered that the first task of the League was conciliation and it clearly would have been criminal to neglect it so long as there existed any opportuntiy for conciliation.—B. O. W.

'LEAGUE AGAINST ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR'

Formed By Socialist And Labour Bodies In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

A meeting of the representatives of different political and trade union organisations was held for the purposes of considering and defining India's attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian conflict at the office of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party. About 60 political organisations and trade unions were represented at the meeting including the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, Ganabani Group, Muslim Youth Assembly, Socialist Society (Bengal), Calcutta Press Karmachari Sangha, the Bengal Labour Party, B. N. R. Employees' Union, Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union and Port Trust Employees' Association.

After much discussion a "League against the Italo-Abyssinian War" was formed with representatives of the organisations present at the meeting. It was decided to open the membership of the League to all anti-imperialist organisations in India. An Executive Committee consisting of Ashu Das, Sudhin Pramanik and others with powers to co-opt was formed.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the League against Italo-Abyssinian war will be held at the office of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party to-day.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE SET ASIDE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, October 29.

Mr. Justice Burn and Mr. Justice Menon acquitted Palaniandy Kudumban and Karuppa Kudumban, sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Madura on a charge of murder.

It was alleged that they killed Masilamani Vathiyan in Kottur Avarampatti near Dindigul on Oct. 24, 1934. Masilamani Vathiyan, it was stated, induced the accused to spend Rs. 300 by way of animal sacrifice and on the feeding of people, promising them that he would unearth a buried treasure for their benefit. Failing to keep up the promise the accused were enraged and were said to have kidnapped Masilamani, murdered him and buried his body near a field.

In February, the police received an anonymous letter and, acting on it, discovered a skeleton a shirt and a towel, and after investigation charged Palaniandy and Karuppa. The Sessions Judge of Madura found them guilty and sentenced them to death.

Their Lordships held that the evidence in the case was not sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt, and the conviction and sentence were set aside.

Mr. V. L Ethiraj and Mr. A. Sivakaminathan appeared for the appellants. The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund totals upto October 29. Rs. 43,86,393 plus £138-11-1.

Italian soldiers camping at Ado wa: Photo shows foodstuffs being distributed among them and some of them eating their "meal" standing.

Our Rajkot Letter

2 LAKHS SURPLUS IN PREVIOUS YEAR

Great Industrial Progress In Rajkot State

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT (By Mail).

Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi, secretary to the Cutch-Kathiawar branch of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha, has invited information from all over Kathiawar whether any person, yet feels that in his own place the long-felt need of water-supply for Harijans has not been sufficiently attended to. On receipt of this information, the Sangha will decide to sink new wells a such places over and above the sinking of 100 wells which it is undertaking after the Diwali holidays. Incase of insufficiency of funds, the secretary shall move the central body to lend the funds required for the purpose.

TWO LAKHS SURPLUS

The annual administration report of the Rajkot State for the Samvat 1990, recently published, shows a surplus of nearly two lakhs. The gross receipts and expenditure respectively amounted to Rs. 13,32,320 and Rs. 11,25,550.

The State spent Rs. 1.17,731 on education, which is 9-3 p.c. of the total income. There are 61 State-managed schools including 7 girls schools besides 24 private ones fed by State grants. There are 2 schools for Harijans and 5 private ones.

The number of students attending them is 9719 which is 85.8 p.c. of the population of school-ging age. The State is thinking of having an Arts College next year.

MEAGRE MEDICAL HELP.

The total investment and fluid capital of Rs. 30,63,554. The State spent only Rs. 25,965 on medical aid which is certainly a meagre amount.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Industrially, the State is making a great head-way. There are more than 125 industrial centres including soap factories motor repair works, iron foundaries metal works, trunk works etc. The power plant consis of 6 engines. Of 23,87,320 units generated, nearly 16 lakhs were consumed by commercial enterprises more and more demand is made for electric supply. The State also owns a cotton mill.

The total exports and imports are valued at Rs. 19,03,157 and Rs. 82,67,364 respectively.

UNSETTLED WEATHER

For the last 4 days, the weather conditions have been unsettled. There was heavy drizzling on the 25th inst. while there was a mild shower on the 26th. The sky remains partially clouded the whole day.

A Branch Office of "Udaya", a Kanarese daily and weekly of Bijapur has been opened at Sholapur.

"KINGDOM OF GOD ON EARTH"

Women Must Elevate Politics, Says Lady Maharajsingh

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

Lady Maharajsingh delivered an interesting presidential address at the U. P. Women's Conference yesterday. The Conference was held in 'Purda' and her speech was made available only to-day.

Lady Maharajsingh said that there was no point in women asking for a larger number of seats in the legislatures unless they first learnt to practise their civic duties in their own towns, for instance, through municipalities. Until they began to take active interest in the affairs of their own home towns in the matter of hygiene, social and moral, and girls' schools, etc., they would scarcely be able to make an intelligent use of their franchise in higher spheres.

"I feel very strongly that if we are to come into politics we must enter with the idea of purifying politics, elevating it to a higher and spiritual standard and bringing back to men the vision they have apparently lost. Otherwise it will be fatal to us to join the struggle and come down into the mirk and dirt of politics."

She exhorted women to take a keener interest in the girl guide movement in the country. "I want women to remember our aim to bring the kingdom of God on the earth."

CHANGE OF RELIGION, CERTAIN, SAYS AMBEDKAR

AHMEDABAD: Oct. 31.

Pandit Anand Priyaji, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has issued a statement, in the course of which he states that he saw Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar said that

change of religion was certain, as he was disappointed with the Hindus, and he was not sure whether Untouchability would be abolished even a hundred years hence. It was not yet decided which religion to accept, but Dr. Ambedkar would not take any hasty step.

A Conference of Harijan leaders would be called and their decision would be followed.—A.P.

Mass Excise Convictions

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, (By Mail)

The Excise Inspector Mr. Shaikh with a party of 150 Excise and Police raided Kachla Talaghoda and Malvasi in the Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Mahal. Nearly 80 suspects were caught red-handed and motor-loads of "Mudamal" was taken possession of. Almost all the accused were convicted on their own plea.

Our Baroda Letter

NO PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Ban Placed On Borsad School Students

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail).

Some people were fined by the District Magistrate of Kaira for breach of the Sarda Act. The complaints were filed by Mr. Venibhai Prabhudas, Secretary of Gujerat Patidar Youth League. These fines may have some salutary effect on the Patidar community, which has now begun to realise the need of putting a ban on child marriages. The organisers of the Youth League have begun an intensive campaign to stop this evil.

At a meeting held in Nadiad recently, Sjt. Indulal Yagnik advised the people to play national games and to improve their physique for personal safety and for protection of the weak against the strong.

STUDENTS WARNED.

It is learnt that students of Borsad High School have been ordered not to participate in politics or in any movement against the Government on pain of dismissal for breach of the order.

HINDUSTAN SAHITYA SANGH.

The activities of Hindustan Sahitya Sangh to be started at Ahmedabad through the efforts of Sjt. Indulal Yagnik and others, are gaining good support day by day. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside at a meeting to be held at Ahmedabad on 30th inst. when Sjt. Yagnik will explain its aims and objects.

U. P. POLICE FORCE TO BE REORGANISED

Outposts To Be Consolidated

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, (By Mail.)

According to reliable reports an elaborate scheme of re-organising the police forces in the United Provinces is engaging the serious attention of the U. P. Government. In this connection it is learnt that Mr. R. A. Horton, Inspector-General of Police, U.P. is touring the Province.

Very recently he came over here and inspected some existing police outposts and other things.

Under the new scheme, it is understood, at Meerut the existing ten police outposts will be converted into four big ones, each under the charge of a sub-Inspector. These outposts will also be provided with telephones, motor lorries, cycles, etc., to ensure the better management of the city.

Similar arrangements, it is reported, will be made all over the Province.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY FORGES AHEAD

Sir F. Noyce Announces More Grants

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

The following press note has been issued about the Seventh Industries Conference which met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Noyce:—

The Seventh Industries Conference met in the Council House at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th October. After the Chairman's speech the Conference took up the question of the encouragement of the handloom industry. Particulars were given of the inception and working of schemes already sanctioned, and progress was reviewed.

ALLOCATION OF GRANTS.

Various methods of allocating the available funds were considered, but the Conference reached the conclusion that the system at present in force by which the grants are allocated on the basis of provincial expenditure and consumption of yarn was more satisfactory than any other put forward, and it was agreed that it should be adhered to.

Sir Frank Noyce informed the Conference that it would be possible to increase the grants for next year, and it was agreed that these grants should be equivalent to the grant for the current year plus 20 per cent. It was estimated that the sums so provided would be equivalent on the average, to about double the recurring expenditure on the schemes already sanctioned.

PATNA EXHIBITION.

In the afternoon the Conference considered first the question of organising exhibitions of handloom machinery and fabrics. It was agreed that the Exhibition to be held at Patna from 9th to 24th February should receive assistance to enable it to organise competitions for handloom weavers and attract exhibits from other provinces.

Thereafter the Conference considered the question of abolishing the distinction in respect of fees charged in technical institutions from students belonging to the province and those coming from other provinces. Discussion was not concluded when the Conference adjourned.—United Press.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSN. PRESIDENT

Dr. Ramrao's Name Suggested By Meerut Branch

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, (By Mail).

The annual general meeting of the Meerut Branch of the Indian Medical Association was held here recently.

The annual accounts and the report for the previous year were adopted and office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

The following gentlemen were recommended for the Presidentship and Vice-Presidentship of the Indian Medical Association (Parent body). President:—Dr. U. Ramarao (Madras). Vice-Presidents:—Dr. S. N. Sen (Cawnpore); Dr. Purandare (Bombay); Dr. A. Saeed (Karachi.)

"RAM RAJYA" IN HYDERABAD?

Hydari Says, Ruler And Ruled Are One

ASSURES SYMPATHY FOR AGRICULTURISTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

"The Government is watching the activities of Associations like this, as also the Acts of various Legislatures in British India and the Indian States for the redemption and conciliation of debts and would like to introduce such methods as are not to be found elsewhere in the country," observed Sir Akber Hydari, Finance Member of the Nizam's Government, in presiding over the inaugural meeting of the Hyderabad Economic Association.

"I am not one of those" proceeded Sir Akbar, "who do not sympathise with the work of uplifting the rural population. It is pure ignorance to say that this Government is harsh and has no sympathetic feelings for its subjects. I assure you that, here in Hyderabad, there is no difference between the Ruler and the ruled. The Government is yourself, and you are the Government. If you are accusing certain officials you are but accusing yourselves. The Government treats and looks upon the ruled as its own children. It is always prepared to consider very favourably any suggestions put forth by such organisations in an honest way for the amelioration of the present conditions of the agriculturists."

TRADE BOOM IN MATHERAN

Large Number Of Visitors During Divali

(From A Correspondent)
MATHERAN, (By Mail)

The Divali holidays brought in a large number of visitors to the Hills. There were some showers, mostly towards the evening whereby rickshawalas and pony owners were well compensated and the local bars and restaurants had to remain open longer than usual. On the whole the Divali brought in brilliant business which augurs well for the new year.

DINNER PARTY

A gala event of the holidays was a grand tea party and dinner given at Neral Villa on Sunday the 27th inst. by Khan Bahadur Gulam Nabi Naje, commonly known as the Nawab of Neral, to Mr. Sorabji 'Limji Panday President of the municipality, in honour of the conferment of the decoration of M. B. E. on him in the last honour's list.

ARTIST'S STUDIES

Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the J.J. School of Arts who is on the Hills at present is making an extensive study of the Thakurs, and from the searching inquiries and sketches he is making, it appears he will contribute a valuable piece of literature on the history, manners and customs of the Thakurs.

COMPLETE
THE
PICTURE
COMPETITION
will close on
6th NOVEMBER
Send Your Entries Without Delay

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